

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 88

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1914

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY, MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MAR-
SEILLES by rail in 14
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 20
Except during the South West Monsoon
when the journey will occupy one additional
day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914				
19th April	Mauria	11000	10000	
23rd "	Sabette	7000	10000	
27th "	Aradia	7000	10000	
31st "	Aradia	7000	10000	
5th May	Aradia	7000	10000	
9th "	Persia	8000	10000	
13th "	Sabette	7000	10000	
17th "	Aradia	7000	10000	
21st "	Sabette	7000	10000	
25th "	Aradia	7000	10000	
29th "	Sabette	7000	10000	
3rd June	Aradia	7000	10000	
7th "	Sabette	7000	10000	
11th "	Aradia	7000	10000	
15th "	Sabette	7000	10000	
19th "	Aradia	7000	10000	
23rd "	Sabette	7000	10000	
27th "	Aradia	7000	10000	

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board
the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS"

The S. S. "AKADIA" 7,000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th
April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLI-
MOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers
in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows:—

SINGLE RETURN.
"A" rate. "B" rate. "C" rate. "D" rate.
TO MARSEILLES...Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 Rs. 391
or Rs. 242-5.
"LONDON"....Rs. 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 443-5
or Rs. 292.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fort-
nightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking
passengers for the Straits, China and Japan,
and Return Tickets are issued on favourable
terms.

For accommodation and further information
apply to—

A. E. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUM SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Marseilles about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona	7487	2nd July	10th July	24th July
City of Calcutta	7487	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of Calcutta	7487	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of Calcutta	7487	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of Calcutta	7487	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of Calcutta	7487	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of Calcutta	7487	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of Calcutta	7487	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of Calcutta	7487	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of Calcutta	7487	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.

*Calling at Naples.
*Calling at Marseilles.
*Calling Karachi direct.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
*City of Manchester and City of Karachi
calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
*These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
*Excepting the Trafford Hall all other
steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
*Carries neither Doctor nor Stewards.

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
Liverpool	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool via Marseilles	605	99	462	704
Liverpool via Marseilles	605	99	462	704
Liverpool via Marseilles	605	99	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstaying their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly
qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light
and Fan, fitted in each Cabin FREE OF
CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage
by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi
and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-
deutsche Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY".

For passages and full particulars apply
to—Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bais and Sons
107.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell
and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....." 30,00,000
RESERVE FUND....." 18,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
Antung, Hsien, Liaoyang, Osaka
Changchun, Calcutta, Peking
Dairei, Dalney, London, Ryojun (Port
Hankow), Lyons, (Arthur)
Harbin, Fengtien, San Francisco
Hongkong, (Mukden), Shanghai
Houmulu, Nagasaki, Tientsin
Kobe, Newchwang, Tientsin
New York, Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A., Hongkong.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are
opened for approved customers and interest
allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily
balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided
that the amount of half-yearly interest is not
less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one
year and shorter periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX-
CHANGE business transacted.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital.....22,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....21,000,000
Reserve Fund.....21,000,000
Head Office:
25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar
Bombay, Rangoon, Mombasa
Madras, Mandalay, Nairobi
Karachi, Colombo, Nakuru
Lahore, Kandy, Kisumu
Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Jinja
Delhi, Aden (Camp), Kampala
Canton, Aden (Steamer), Entebbe
Tuticorin, Point

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One
Year and shorter periods at rates of interest
to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and in-
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on
Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
but no interest is allowed when the sum
accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe,
India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased
or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches
of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of
Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale
of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares,
and receives same for safe custody realizing
Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved
securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS

as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2185, Mon. 13th April 11 a.m. P. D.

& C. M.

KOLA, 1205, Thur. 16th April a.m. P. D.

LHASA, 2184, Fri. 17th April 5 a. m., Direct

*Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandrie.

*Cutch Mandrie.

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN

GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA," 3200 tons, on Tuesday the

16th April, calling at Veraval, Mangron,

Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder

Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain,

Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Bureh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH

AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.

*PALAMOOTTA, 3413 Thursday 16th April.

*PUNDEA, 3200 " 30th "

*PUNDIA, 3305 " 14th May.

*PENTAKOTA, 3418 " 28th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,

Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony

ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers

of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections

to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settle-

ments, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may

be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

13th April, 1914.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in
his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Meadows Street.

BOMBAY.

7, Esplanade Road.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia."

Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised.....Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Subscribed.....Rs. 14,57,200

Capital Paid up.....Rs. 9,85,587

Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore,

Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall,

Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City,

Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar

City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha,

Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in-
terest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per
annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12
months and shorter periods at rates of interest
which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low
as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½
per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CRE-
DITS. The Bank grants accommodation on
terms to be arranged against approved
security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-
stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business
apply to—

SRI RAM B.A.,
Manager.

When you go visiting—don't have a

headache, and be out of sorts. Carry

Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay

pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been ar-
ranged:—

Steamer. Tonnage. Captain. Leave Bombay

CIRCASSIA... 6722 C. F. Osborne,

R.N.R. 7th Apl. "

SCINDIA... 5106 Wm. Kelso 21st "

CASTALIA... 6388 G. Mitchell 1st May

ELYSIA... 6368 J. A. Coverley 23rd "

Masalla 6001 J. Thomson 9th June 19

Olympia 5124 J. Kinnaird 24th June 19

Circassia 6722 C. F. Osborne R.N.R. 11th July 19

Scindia 5106 Wm. Kelso 26th July 19

Castalia 6388 G. Mitchell 10th Aug. 19

Elysia 6368 J. A. Coverley 23rd Aug. 19

Masalla 6001 J. Thomson 12th Sept. 1914

Olympia 5124 J. Kinnaird 23rd Sept. 1914

Circassia 6722 C. F. Osborne R.N.R. 19th Oct. 1914

Scindia 5106 Wm. Kelso 21st Oct. 1914

Castalia 6388 G. Mitchell 6th Nov. 1914

Elysia 6368 J. A. Coverley 21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been

given up and in future only three persons will

be berthed in the cabins that originally held

four.

FARES.

Single. Return.

Bombay to Suez.....Rs. 413

Bombay to Port Said.....Rs. 627

Bombay to Marseilles and back

from Liverpool.....Rs. 999

Bombay to London overland

from Marseilles and back

from Liverpool.....Rs. 999

Bombay to Liverpool.....Rs. 891

Bombay to New York.....Rs. 937

Bombay to Cairo, including

train fares from Suez.....Rs. 448

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway

employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea

Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Sur-
geon and experienced Stewards and is fit-
ted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and elec-
tric fans in every cabin, free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstaying their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamers pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free
passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between
Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor
Conrad Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding pas-
sage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED JEWELRY

JEWELLED RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANTS

JEWELLED NECKLACE

AN

JEWELLED EARRING

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3-0
Dindigul Bouquets	" 50 "	2-12
Dindigul Torches	" 50 "	3-8
Dindigul Rocks	" 50 "	2-8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	" 50 "	2-0

Besides

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID—

Advertisements not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 382

MAHABLESWAR AND PANCHGANI. For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESWAR MOTOR SERVICE CO., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, patronized by Europeans only; stands in one of the best and unrivalled situation. Western exposure. Rooms large. Terms moderate. B. B. de SOUZA Proprietor. 1919

WANTED.

AMERICAN GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD-LODGING. State lowest terms. How to get there (stranger) and full particulars. Apply to Box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2259

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be glad to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED by a large European firm 2 Europeans aged about 20 to fill vacancies of junior SALESMEN and ASSISTANT in Accounting Department. Apply to Box No. 401, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2259

WANTED—A Ledger Clerk, 2 Short-hand Typists and one Desk Cashier. Good Prospects for Competent men. None but those with experience need apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2257

WANTED AUDITORS.—Applications should be sent to the undersigned with qualifications and terms.
PARMANAND HIRALAL & CO., LTD., Secretaries to the East & West Insurance Co., Ltd., 2245 Bank Street.

HORTICULTURAL PUPILS.—There are two VACANCIES for horticultural pupils in the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Kirtree. Pupils must have a good knowledge of English. Quarters and tuition free. Course lasts one year commencing from 1st May. For particulars apply to the undersigned
H. M. CHIBBER, Ag. Economic Botaniser, Bombay, Poona. 2193

WANTED—3 LADY TEACHERS for the following posts in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School, Church of England communicant. A teacher for lower school, salary Rs. 50 with board and lodging. An Assistant Kindergarten Teacher, salary Rs. 50, with board and lodging. A temporary Teacher for Standard VII from 15th June to October 1914, salary Rs. 65 with board and lodging. Apply with testimonials to the HONY SECRETARY. 1501

WANTED—TWELVE Sub-Inspectors for the Calcutta Police on pay of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 175 a month plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 and free quarters. Printed forms of application can be obtained from the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, by candidates who have passed at least the I. A. or I. C. examination.

F. L. HALLIDAY, Commissioner of Police. Calcutta, 2nd April 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the Commissioner in Sind's Printing Press at Karachi on a salary of Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 450 per mensem, with house rent upto a limit of Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications should be accompanied with testimonials and should state age, qualifications and previous experience. Training as a practical Printer and ability to administer a large printing press essential. Applications should reach the COMMISSIONER IN SIND before the 30th April, 1914. 1503

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—
Accountancy Engineering in all branches
Agriculture Salesmanship
Analytical Chemistry Poultry Farming
Applied Art Mining
Business Training Dairy Farming
Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E4
11, Humnum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED a HEAD MASTER for Sardar School. Pay Rs. 50-75 Graduate preferred. Bahadurmal B. A., Jodhpur. 2156

WANTED—A POSITION as BAND-MASTER by European having Excellent references. Address "Experienced," c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2181

WANTED—Carriers for Door-Name-plates. Good commission given or salary Rs. 60. THE STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Shankar Shet's Wadi, Girgaum Road, Bombay. 2244

WANTED—A good COOK, clean, honest, healthy. Wages Rs. 30 per month, if satisfactory. Apply Captain SCOTT, 3th Lancers, Fort Sandeman. 1523

WANTED at once a MUCADAM young Hindu or Mohammedan to Coolies masons, etc. Pay Rs. 20 to 30 according to qualification. Apply personally to Mr. KIROBA SHIVRAM, near French Bridge, Girgaum. 2249

GENTLEMAN leaving Bombay wishes to hire his FORD CAR, in good running order, to any office, as office car, at Rs. 100 per mensem, office to pay upkeep etc. Apply Box 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2219

WANTED TURNER. Wages Rs. 45 per month with overtime. Permanent Employment. State age and forward copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ltd., P. O. Hutti, (Deccan). 2255

WANTED for Bikaner Municipality. A SECRETARY acquainted with English and Hindi. Previous experience is essential. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem including horse allowance. Apply to THE SECRETARY for the Revenue Department, Mahikma Khas, Bikaner. 1522

WANTED—For St. Paul's High School, Raipur (C. P.), a B. Sc. or B. A. in Physics and Chemistry, on Rs. 80 p. m. Preference will be given to a man strong in Maths. and possessing experience in teaching. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER. 1525

WANTED immediately experienced EUROPEAN NURSE to take entire charge of two boys aged 5 and 2½ years. Must be good needlewoman and of cheerful disposition. Kindergarten essential, must be willing to travel. Apply with photo and references to Mrs. GIRDWOOD, Matheran, Bombay Presidency. 2213

WANTED TWO STRONG and ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN preferably graduates with Biology to study Fishery at Madras. Good prospects. Apply before 15th inst. to the DIRECTOR of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY Baroda. State, Baroda, for particulars, stating age, caste and qualifications. 7th April 1914. 2235

WANTED for the State Police Department one Inspector on Rs. 475, one Assistant Inspector on Rs. 375 and three Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 25 each per month. Qualified gentlemen with good past experience in Police work will be given preference. Apply with copies of testimonials to—
MAHARAJA SHAHEB DEO, BAHR, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja, C. P. 1502

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MATRON SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras. Qualifications in administration, general nursing and maternity essential. Pay Rs. 200—10—250. 80 beds, three staff and six pupil nurses. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Government House, Ootacamund. 1520

WANTED—A qualified and expert B. A., L.T., as Head Master for the Victoria High School, Dewas State 2, on Rs. 100 p. m., whose second language must be Marathi. Applications should be first instance be made by letter, accompanied with copies of testimonials, before the 1st of May 1914, to the MINISTER, Dewas State 2, Central India. 2207

IMMEDIATELY WANTED—A LADY going to England to accompany a son by the P. and O. ship "Mantua," sailing on the 18th instant to look after our boy aged 8 years during voyage and upto London, in exchange for half the Second Class passage home. Please apply by telegram to—
MRS. RUSTOM, care of The Hon'ble Mr. Rustom Jehangir Vakil, Ahmedabad. 1502

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN on the Temporary Establishment Pay Rupees 50/- per month. Preference will be given to applicant with experience in Buildings, Bridges and Roads and capable of taking out quantities and preparing Estimates. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned will be received by the undersigned on or before April 15th, 1914.

(Sd) S. C. MOULD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Poona, 30 March, 1914. 2126

LADY SUPERINTENDENT—WANTED for the Howrah General Hospital, (140 beds European and Indian), a LADY SUPERINTENDENT. Candidates must have a full English Training and possess administrative experience. Salary Rs. 800 per mensem with free furnished quarters, lights and fans. Apply with copies of recent testimonials and full particulars to—
E. E. WATERS, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, Major I.M.S., Superintendent, Howrah General Hospital, Howrah. 1435

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a complete accumulator charging plant. Apply The General Electric and Trading Co. 13, Church Gate Street, Fort. 2236

FOR SALE ON THE NILGIRI-GORE HOUSE, KOTAGIRI, with 40 acres of land. Price Rs. 15,000.—Apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund. 1524

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of D. M. DUKLE & Co., Dealers in Photographic materials at 5 Human Street, as a going concern including Stock-in-trade, Good-will and furniture, etc. Offers are open to 15th April, 1914, and should be addressed to THE MANAGER. 2164

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.—We can offer balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 35, Meadows Street, Bombay. 2122

TO CONTRACTORS, BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS.—We are making a special concession on the sale of a large quantity of Condensed, Sterilized, and Unsweetened Condensed Milk, the quality of which is quite good but slightly discoloured.

Apply for special rates to:—
NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO. 2209 P. O. Box No. 333, BOMBAY.

TO HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—We are making a special concession on the sale of a large quantity of Condensed, Sterilized and Unsweetened Condensed Milk, the quality of which is guaranteed to be perfectly good but slightly discoloured.

Apply for special rates to:—
NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO. 2209 P. O. BOX No. 333, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

TO LET a small airy ROOM to a bachelor. Apply:—**BRITISH X'L DIARY,** Convent St., Apollo (between 12 and 3 p.m.) 2260

TO LET Seaside Bungalows and FLATS in Mody Castle near Mahim Fort. Rents moderate. APPLY ON PREMISES. 2225

TO LET—Third, fourth, fifth floors house No. 269, Hornby Road, Oppt. Cox & Co., next to Fort Fire Brigade suitable for office and residence.
S. R. SUBEDAR

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

TO LET from May 1st a very large airy Bed Room facing West with smaller one adjoining. Exclusive lavatory attached. E. L. & F. Separate entrance. Rehmi Mansions, WEST-BLOCK. Apply to Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2232

TO BE LET.—The ground floor of "GORDON HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents. Dalal Street, Office Tel. No. 2611. House Tel. No. 458. 2252

TO BE LET.—The ground floor of "BATHA HOUSE," right on the sea, on the Western side, in Middle Colaba. Three bed rooms, three bath rooms, drawing room and dining room and verandah. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents. Dalal Street, Office Tel. No. 2611. House Tel. No. 458. 2252

TO BE LET.—The second floor of "WELINGTON HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Four bed rooms, four bath rooms, drawing and dining room, electric lights and fans and very wide tiled verandah. This is one of the best houses in the vicinity of the Bunder. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents. Dalal Street, Office Tel. No. 2611. House Tel. No. 458. 2252

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A MAN with practical workshop experience and a good education, for the post of Indian Service Mechanic Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore. Salary Rs. 150—100 per mensem. Applications should be made in own handwriting stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore. Dated 7th April 1914. 1556

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent European MOTOR MECHANIC and DRIVER for Rail Motor on Kalka-Simla Railway. Applicants must have had considerable experience of motor car engines and capable of doing all necessary repairs. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem (over time extra). Only first class men need apply forwarding copies of testimonials to—
A. J. SLEIGH, Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway. Simla S. W. Dated the 4th April, 1914. 1587

NOTICES.

MATHERAN GYMKHANA RACES.

APRIL, 17TH AND 13TH.

RACE SPECIAL TRAINS will run on each day leaving Victoria Station at 11.25. R. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Ry. 262

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS OF INDIA AND BURMA. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the services of Mr. C. Harry Rogers with the above Society terminated on the 8th instant.
E. CLARKSON, President, Head Office, Bombay, 9th April, 1914. 2254

REWARD OF RS. 10,000.

THE Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will pay the above reward of Rs. 10,000 to any one giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the author or authors of the recent fires at the Cotton Green at Colaba.

This OFFER REWARD will remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.
S. M. EDWARDS, Commissioner of Police. Bombay, 11th April, 1914. 2251

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1913, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered office of the Company ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914, on week days between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.) to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 20th of March, 1914, upon production of Share Certificates.
M. ELLIS, Secretary. Bombay, 9th April, 1914. 2256

MATHERAN STEAM RAILWAY.

ON TUESDAY 13th April 1914, two trains will be run to Bombay as under:—

1st Train.	2nd Train.
Matheran .. Dep. 7 15	H. M. 7 50
Neral .. Arr. 8 47	H. M. 9 22
.. Dep. 9 14	H. M. 9 36
Bombay .. Arr. 10 45	H. M. 11 10

Intending passengers should register their seats in these trains with the Station Master, Matheran, as early as possible beforehand in order to ensure accommodation.
A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway. 262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and In the matter of the Tricunada Mills Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SIXTH DIVIDEND at the rate of 3 annas in the rupee has been declared in the Tricunada Mills Company, Limited, and is payable at the Mill Office, No. 41 Nawab's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to the creditors whose claims are allowed by the Liquidators, on and after the 26th day of April 1914 (except Sundays and Court Holidays) between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m.
R. D. SETHNA, Official Liquidator. 2246

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 39th April, 1914, at the latest, for nomination to the Central Police Training School, Nasik, for the post of SUB-INSPECTOR in the Police Department, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-552, Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 16th April, 1908.

2. The school course will commence early in July, 1914, and will last for 18 months. 3. Candidates seeking admission to the school must possess the following qualifications:—
(a) They must have passed an examination not lower than the School Final Examination. They should know English and one of the following three languages:—Marathi, Gujarati, or Kanarese.
(b) They must be of good character, socially standing and position and should produce certificates of good character.
(c) They must be not less than 4½ ft. 5 in. in height with a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (dilated).
(d) They must not be below 22 years of age.
(e) They must not be below 22 years of age.

4. Applicants in Government service should apply through their immediate official superiors.
M. KENNEDY, Inspector-General of Police. Poona, 3rd April, 1914. 1510

THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE next EXHIBITION will be held in Mysore in the month of September, 1914, and will be opened on or about the 20th. Prospective for the same is in print and will be issued shortly.

Those who are desirous of sending exhibits will apply to the Secretary, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore, for any details in respect thereof.

Six Sale Rooms will, as usual, be made available for those who intend engaging them for commodities meant merely for sale. The Management of the Exhibition has been entrusted to the Mysore Industrial and Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference.

Arrangements will, as far as possible, be made for practical demonstration at the Exhibition of any art, industry, etc., which the exhibitors may wish to popularise provided previous notice is given of the same.

All the Indian Railway Administrations have been requested to grant the usual concession for the exhibits and as well as the exhibitors from 15th August to 31st October, 1914, and 1st September to 15th October, 1914, respectively.

The Industrial Committee are desirous of making Mysore and the Mysore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Applications will be received till the 25th August 1914 and exhibits till the 5th September 1914. Competitions in WOOD CARVING, WEAVING, METAL WORK, POTTERY, MARKING and PLOUGHING have also been arranged. Those who intend competing in any one of the above are requested to communicate the same to the Secretary to the Mysore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore.

C. RANGANATHA RAV SAHIB, Secretary, Dasara Exhibition. 1500

NOTICES.

LOST.

NEAR Back Bath's Sunday Morning about 10 a.m. Upper Set Face Teeth. Finder returning to "Chronicle" Office will be rewarded. 2268

NOTICE

THE name, label, color, and get up etc. are registered in India and Elsewhere, and any infringement will be seriously dealt with. PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against any imitation of this.
C. ABDULLA & Co., Kobe, (Japan) February, 1914. 2117

SEISEN SOAP.

APPLICATIONS are invited for TWO POSTS of EXPERT APPRAISERS: (1) in Jewellery and (2) in Japanese and Chinese Picnics in the Custom House Bombay. Applications supported by testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned from whom particulars regarding salary and conditions of service may be obtained.
R. L. WHITTY, Collector of Customs. Bombay Custom House. 8th April, 1914. 2216

NOTICE.

MR. ESMAIL MAHOMED of Bombay in Hide and Horn doing business at Khairat has revoked his Power of Attorney dated 15th September, 1911, given to his Munim Maneklal Parshotam Desai and his nephew Cassunbhai Ladhahai and he will attend his business from this date personally. The public are therefore warned not to act upon the signatures of Maneklal Parshotam Desai and Cassunbhai Ladhahai on behalf of Esmail Mahomed.

Dated this 10th day of April 1914.
PATEL & E. EZENIEL, Attorneys for Esmail Mahomed. 2250

NOTICE.

MR. KHOJA MAHOMED Merchant dealing in Hide and Horn doing business at Khairat has revoked his Power of Attorney dated 15th September, 1911, given to his Munim Maneklal Parshotam Desai and his nephew Cassunbhai Ladhahai and he will attend his business from this date personally. The public are therefore warned not to act upon the signatures of Maneklal Parshotam Desai and Cassunbhai Ladhahai on behalf of Esmail Mahomed.

Dated this 10th day of April 1914.
PATEL & E. EZENIEL, Attorneys for Esmail Mahomed. 2250

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act). Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohan Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karinganji, Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Das, Manager, Karinganji T. E. GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bleeds are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE, Karinganji, Sylhet. **RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHAREHOLDERS** **SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION.** 1512

THE BHAWNAGAR CITY AND MGF., CO., LD.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

WE the undersigned Liquidators of the Bhawnagar City Press and Manufacturing Co. LD., hereby beg to inform the Public that offers are invited at the undiminished value for the purchase of the following properties of the said Company situate at Bhawnagar:—

Leasehold land situate in the City of Bhawnagar, measuring 16 acres and 13 guntas, for the residue of the term of 99 years secured by a lease dated the 19th day of September, 1884, from His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukhdevji K.C.S.I., Thakore Sahab of Bhavnagar, with the presshouse and other buildings, standing thereon, together with the presses, Engine with Pumps, Boiler, Machinery, plant, fixture, implements and other articles and things erected and fitted therein, and lying and being upon or appertaining to the said land buildings, and property subject to the rent reserved by annual rent of Rs. 200 (Two hundred only).

The Liquidators may also consider offers if received in part for one of the Company's presses and the Corrugated Sheets Mixing Shed adjoining the press-house.

No offers will be considered valid unless it is accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a deposit which will be returned to those, whose offers are rejected.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer but will accept any offer, reasonable offer and the person or persons so offering will accordingly be informed in due time.

Description and dimensions of Hodgkatt's Patent Presses with 10 Fleet Levers and Cylinders with Engine, Boiler and pumps separate.

2. Hodgkatt's Patent combined lever and hydraulic Cotton Presses with 10 ft. Lever and 10 in. cylinders. Ram capped with Brass Steel Pens to Lever Joints. Steel door, mounted with eccentric motion Opener. Steel plates inside. Press cheeks with Roller Paths. Rollers bushed with steel or Gun metal inlet and outlet valves made in 1884.

1. Horizontal H. P. Steam Engine, cylinder 16 in. Diar and 24 in. strokes with cut off. expansion valves actuated by Governors made in 1884.

1. Cast Iron Pump Bed Plate, fitted with 16 Gunmetal pumps with flywheel, shaft, eccentric connecting rods, Guide, etc.

1. Donkey Engine and Feed pump, combined with feed water, Heating box.

2. Weighing machines with boxes, weights, corner aprons complete.

1. Lancashire Boiler 24ft. x 6ft.—6 in. diar. with steel flues 2 ft.—7 in. diar made by Yates and Thomas Coy. Blackburn England, of 120 lbs. steam working pressure per square inch made in 1899.

PRABHASKAR VENISHANKAR, LIQUIDATORS. 65, Apollo Street, Fort. Bombay, 13th February, 1914. 1694

NOTICES.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

THE appointment of SECRETARY of the Bandra Municipality on pay of Rs. 60—5—0 is vacant. Applications stating age and accompanied by testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than April 24th.
S. L. KARNAN, Ag. Chief Officer. 1508

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO from AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "SEMIHARIS" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Prince's Dock, Shed Nos. 1, and 2.

THE COMPANY'S SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE
COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION
AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, IRON
FOUNDERS, MILLS GINNING AND
PRESSING FACTORIES.
SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND PLANT
OF A WELL-KNOWN IRON AND
BRASS FOUNDRY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and
Co., will, under instructions from Messrs.
Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., the owners,
who are closing their Foundry Department,
sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at
Khetwady 1st Lane for removal all the
Machinery, Plant, Tools and Appliances
of the above Foundry with unique collection
of Patterns, etc., on WEDNES-
DAY, the 15th day of April, 1914, and on
the following days. The sale will commence
at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), each day till all lots
are sold.

The Machinery consists of lathes of
different sizes by well-known Makers,
boring, shaping, planing machines, thread
cutting machines, wheel cutting machines,
punching machines, drilling machines,
steam hammers, horizontal high pressure
engines, besides tools and appliances of
mechanic shop, foundry, boiler shop and
smithy.

Also a large stock of steel frames of different
sizes and of China pipes.

Each machine will be sold separate
and plant in lots to suit purchasers.

Private offers will be received and con-
sidered by the Owners or the Undersigned
before the day of sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the
Undersigned.

The machinery is open for inspection of
the intending buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-
MOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN
THE CITY OF KARACHI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 103 of 1913.

The Off. Assignee of Bombay vs.
Tyabali & Othman.

Under the instructions of R. D. Sethna,
Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above
Suit and in pursuance of the Consent
Decree made therein on the 7th day of
April, 1914, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI
& Co., undersigned will sell on TUESDAY,
the 28th day of April, 1914, at 4-30 o'clock
(S.T.), in the afternoon at their Auction
rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
the following property:

All and singular that plot of ground
situate in the Market Quarter of the City
of Karachi, Registered No. 88 in the map
marked Sheet C. No. 6 containing 573 and
77 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded
as follows, that is to say, on or towards the
East by Napier Road, on or towards the
West by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or to-
wards the North by plot No. 89 and on or
towards the South by Marist Road. The
same is delineated in the plan drawn in the
Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd
day of December 1877 granted by the Col-
lector of Karachi to Jeevunjee and Wulleji
Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale application may be made to Messrs.
Madhavji Kamdar & Chhotubhai Attorneys
for the Receiver herein at their office at
Esplanade Road or to the undersigned
Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

IMPERIAL
CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD,

To-Night

WE ARE SHOWING

The Great Pathe Colour Drama

IN THE GRIP
OF A VILLAIN

A real thrilling drama and sure to create
a sensation.

MDLE, MEDILIN of the Comedie
Francaise in the leading Part.

Magnificent acting, Parisian Dresses
4,600 FEET of Exquisite Colouring

Exclusively booked by us for Bombay.

ALSO

Pathe's Gazette—Topical.

Round about Cairo—Travel.

The Sisters Alten—Acrobats.

1½ Hours. Three Shows Nightly 1½ Hours.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Have been irritable all day—didn't know
yourself because of a throbbing headache?

That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure
will put you right.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

General Manager.... MR. JAMES McGRATH
Every Evening at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Commencing Saturday, April 11th.

Concluding Periods Of
60 YEARS A QUEEN

Including Beaconsfield, Gladstone,
Livingstone, Lord Salisbury &
Charles Dickens.

The Death of Gordon.
The Purchase of the Suez Canal
shares.

The Relief of Ladysmith.

MISS LILLY VOCKLER
(Singer of Catchy Songs),

DELAVAL & GILBERT
in a Naval Absurdity.

MADAME EMILI GELLI
in excerpts from Grand Opera.

FORD AND DAVIS
in Musical Comedy Sketches.

ALASTOR—can be consulted in the
gardens at 9-30 p.m., other times at the
Taj Mahal Hotel.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Hornby Road.

Also a large stock of steel frames of different
sizes and of China pipes.

Each machine will be sold separate
and plant in lots to suit purchasers.

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as follows, that is to say, on or towards the
East by Napier Road, on or towards the
West by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or to-
wards the North by plot No. 89 and on or
towards the South by Marist Road. The
same is delineated in the plan drawn in the
Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd
day of December 1877 granted by the Col-
lector of Karachi to Jeevunjee and Wulleji
Noorbhai.

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Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd
day of December 1877 granted by the Col-
lector of Karachi to Jeevunjee and Wulleji
Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale application may be made to Messrs.
Madhavji Kamdar & Chhotubhai Attorneys
for the Receiver herein at their office at
Esplanade Road or to the undersigned
Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th April, 1914.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-
MOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN
THE CITY OF KARACHI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 103 of 1913.

The Off. Assignee of Bombay vs.
Tyabali & Othman.

Under the instructions of R. D. Sethna,
Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above
Suit and in pursuance of the Consent
Decree made therein on the 7th day of
April, 1914, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI
& Co., undersigned will sell on TUESDAY,
the 28th day of April, 1914, at 4-30 o'clock
(S.T.), in the afternoon at their Auction
rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
the following property:

All and singular that plot of ground
situate in the Market Quarter of the City
of Karachi, Registered No. 88 in the map
marked Sheet C. No. 6 containing 573 and
77 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded
as follows, that is to say, on or towards the
East by Napier Road, on or towards the
West by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or to-
wards the North by plot No. 89 and on or
towards the South by Marist Road. The
same is delineated in the plan drawn in the
Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd
day of December 1877 granted by the Col-
lector of Karachi to Jeevunjee and Wulleji
Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of
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AMUSEMENTS.

"STILL ON THE BOOM"
LA SCALA

PALACE OF VARIETIES
In association with Bandmann Rickards
Circuit and Coliseum Theatres, Colombo.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10

New Programme—Tremendous Success.

England's Greatest Patter Comedians

FARR AND FARLAND

"The Dude" and "The Amiable Ass"

ALBERTO THE GREAT

In Magical Nonsense assisted by

PRETTY PIXIE LAING

Last few nights of

LUCILLE SAVOY

THE SINGING VENUS

and

SIGNOR MARINI

THE TENOR—CARUSO'S RIVAL

RICHARDS BROS.

America's leading Comedy Gymnasts.

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THE FOUR VAGABONDS.

Popular Prices.—Plan at ROSE & Co.

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THE PICTURE PARADISE AND
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SPECIAL—Engagement of and around the World Tour

THE WALLETS

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One Hand in Hand

SPECIALITY

WALLETS' EDUCATED DOGS

Including the Summersault Dog

The Greatest Sensation Ever Known.

All Lovers of Dumb Animals Must See

THE KING OF THE FOREST

2,000 feet. Most Sensational and Exciting Drama.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road.

TO-NIGHT!

Tel. No. 1271

Special Programme for the Easter Holidays.

Selig's Great Animal Drama

IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE

3,500 Feet of Remarkable Photographs.

Most Thrilling and Realistic Pictures of Big Game. Hunting in the jungles of
South Africa. Don't miss this wonderful Feature secured at great expense for the
Easter Holidays.

DELIGHTFUL COMICS.

To-day—Special Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, WHEN THE EARTH

OUR FAMOUS FILM : TREMBLED

will be screened only in this show.

Four Shows To-night:—5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8-15,

8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Usual Prize Shows on Saturdays and Sundays at 5-30.

SPECIALLY FOR GOOD FRIDAY.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

NEED FOR VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

APPEAL FOR GOOD WILL OF BRITAIN.

Sir William Wedderburn, Chairman of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress has addressed the following letter to the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed and Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Joint General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress:—

Dear Sirs.—After a long and faithful service our friends Messrs. Wacha and Khare have resigned into your hands the duties of Joint Secretaries of the Indian National Congress; and we desire to press upon you the absolute necessity, at the present moment, of a vigorous propaganda in this country, in order that the British people may understand the condition and feelings of the Indian people, and co-operate with them for the common good. The interests of the British people and the Indian people are the same, and if they work together we may with confidence expect the happiest results.

We rejoice at the success of the Karachi Congress, which has spoken in the name of the united communities of India, and has voiced both their present grievances and their aspirations as regards the future. But these grievances and aspirations must be made known, and earnestly pressed, upon the attention of the British democracy. This is the teaching of your most venerated teachers, of Mr. Allan Hume, who, alas, is no longer with us, and of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India.

Let us consider the forces in this country for and against the Congress programme. In support of India's claims appeal may be made to the traditional good will of the British people, to the Acts passed by the British Parliament; and to the declarations of the Crown. In Parliament India has in her favour the influences, in all political parties, that make for freedom and progress, including the great majority of British Liberals, with the unflinching support of the Labour Party, and the Irish Nationalists. From the Crown has come an unbroken chain of gracious assurances, breathing a spirit of parental sympathy, from the Magna Charta of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 to its confirmation by Edward the Peacemaker, and the Delhi declarations of the present King-Emperor.

On the opposing side the Congress has to

reckon with the organised power of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy: in India represented by an official administration, holding in its grasp the lever of physical force with the added sanctions of discretionary penalties and rewards; in England it inspires a large section of the London Press, and dominates the India Council, which provides the Secretary of State with his statutory advisers; and we have no quarrel with individuals; and we recognise the merits of Anglo-Indian administrators: the fault is with the system, an obsolete survival, which maintains a class monopoly adverse to the aspirations of the Indian people: which makes those masters who should be the servants of the public; and which disregarding the mandates of Parliament and the Crown, has in too many instances substituted a policy of repression for the benign rule of sympathy and progress.

Under these circumstances, the cause of peaceful and constitutional reform is beset by the most serious difficulties, but if Indian reformers will show the necessary courage and self-denial success must follow with wide spread benefit to India and the Empire.

The Congress has wisely decided to send a deputation of trusted leaders to England to be present during the coming session of Parliament. They will press for fair treatment of Indians in the Colonies, for the separation of the Judicial and Executive, and the repeal of the Press Act. But their presence is above all indispensable with regard to the Bill promised by Lord Crewe for the reform of the India Council: a reform underlying all other administrative reforms. In furtherance of this arduous mission, with its far-reaching consequences, the deputation will need all the support that friends can give it in Parliament and the Press: in the words of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in his Presidential Address to the Lahore Congress of 1894, "It is in the United Kingdom that all our great fights are to be fought all our national and imperial questions are to be settled, and it is to our British Committee in London that we have to look for the performance of all this responsible and arduous work."

It is to be feared that Indian reformers in general have never sufficiently realised the vital importance of the work in England and have themselves suffered many things because they have not provided the men and the money needed to make effective appeal at the seat of power. We know that the great majority of the Congress supporters are men of small means and Mr. Hume recognised that many poor men contributed generously according to their ability. But we should appeal to wealthy sympathisers to do their duty in a cause which, while important for themselves, is vital to the great masses of their poorer brethren.

In conclusion the Committee desire me to express their cordial appreciation of the services you are rendering to the public by undertaking the laborious duties of the Joint General Secretaries and they trust that, from Madras as a centre, an additional impetus will be given to practical work both in India and in this country.

84 & 85 Balance Chambers, Westminster S. W. January, 27, 1914.

THE COTTON FIRES.

TWO MORE OUTBREAKS.

FIVE MEN INJURED.

There has been considerably less excitement on the Colaba Cotton Green from fires during the holidays than during the past fortnight, and although there were small outbreaks both on Friday and Saturday, they have ceased to appear with such startling rapidity after the advent of the patrol of the military.

About 3-20 p.m. on Friday an alarm was given by a stranger of fire in Slate Godown No. 6 in which were stored 3,000 bales belonging to Messrs. Vardhman Jethsey. The Colaba, Fort and Bulshwar engines responded to the call, but Mr. West, assistant to the Superintendent of the Salvage Corps, who happened to be near by at once repaired to the scene and pressing into service a hose from the Colaba press, extinguished the fire, which had caused slight injury to eleven bales. The damage by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 1,000. It was fortunate that the fire was discovered in time, for close to the cotton on fire was a stack of hemp, and had the flames spread the consequences would have been disastrous.

There was an incident of singular peculiarity in the outbreak. By the stack on fire, and leaning against it, was one bale standing on its end, which had practically burnt itself out, without bursting into flame. There was not a breath of wind in the godown, it is stated, and those who have had experience of many cotton fires, say the incident is unique. The cotton was insured with the Central Insurance Company, and the bales burnt were taken charge of by the Municipal Commissioner and placed at the Fire Brigade Station for the Commission that is to inquire into the recent cotton fires.

On Saturday one Narayan Pandola discovered an outbreak in Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel's Jetha No. 45, in a stack of cotton belonging to Sharupchand Hoopchand & Co., which was insured for Rs. 80,000. Only three bales were involved and the fire was extinguished by a bucket of water. The damage amounts to about Rs. 30-2.

ACCIDENTS IN SALVAGE WORK.

Long after the excitement and public interest in cotton fires has ceased, the Salvage Corps continue to have a busy time, and that their work has more than a spice of danger in it, was rudely illustrated yesterday when a nasty accident injured—fortunately only slightly—a number of coolies working under the direction of the Corps. In removing the cotton from the top of a burnt stack in State Godown No. 6, where the fire originated on the 6th instant, the steel cross beams, which had warped and hung in all directions, after the roof fell in, gave way and falling involved about twenty men in the accident. Fortunately only five of these needed medical attendance. They were conveyed to the Goeludai Tejpal Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. None were considered serious enough for detention.

PROPOSED NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

AMENDMENTS TO DR. MANN'S MOTION.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, at 5-45 p.m.

Dr. H. H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the Senate approves of the proposals of the Syndicate, to erect a new building, according to designs prepared by Mr. G. Wittet, on the north side of the University Gardens, containing the Registrar's department, University Club room, Committee rooms, and accommodation for four University Professors and their departments.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—*Omit* from the motion the words "according to designs prepared by Mr. G. Wittet," and *add* at the end the words "and appoints a Committee of Fellows to be named at the meeting to consider the designs for the building prepared by Mr. G. Wittet and settle in conjunction with the Syndicate such alterations in regard to the site, architecture and accommodation as may seem desirable."

The Rev. Dr. R. Scott has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—That the following words be *added* to Dr. Mann's motion:—"And that a Committee (consisting of the Vice-Chancellor Sir Basil Scott, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Sharp, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Sprott, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal Wilkinson, Dr. Mann, Dr. Stanley Reed, Dr. Moos, Dr. R. Scott, Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. Cecil Burns, Mr. Wittet, Mr. Mackeson) be appointed to consider details of architecture and situation, and also how, while provision is made for the needs of the University, the amenities of the existing buildings may be best conserved, and to report to the Senate at the beginning of next term."

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—*Omit* the words "according to the designs prepared by Mr. Wittet" and *add* at the end the following words:—"That a Committee be appointed of Fellows to be named at the meeting for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the designs prepared by Mr. Wittet."

Dr. A. G. Viegas, has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment: that the following words be *added* to Dr. Mann's proposition: "but that the new proposed Building should be detached from the Library Building by

omitting the connecting passage and that the architectural features of the proposed building, especially of the North elevation should be more in keeping with those of the Library Building."

PARSEE HOSPITAL AT NAVSARI.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda during his short stay at Navsari paid a visit to the Dabhi Parsi General Hospital at Navsari, and was much pleased with its efficient management under Dr. Sorab Patrawalla. His Highness contributed a sum of Rs. 500 towards the Fund of the Hospital and expressed a desire that the present building of the Hospital being too small to meet with the increasing demand of the Parsi patients, should be sold off and a new large building be erected. His Highness said that he was proud to see a hospital of the kind being so ably conducted on western lines, in his own territory.

CALCUTTA JUTE FIRES.

BETTER ELECTRIC WIRING NEEDED.

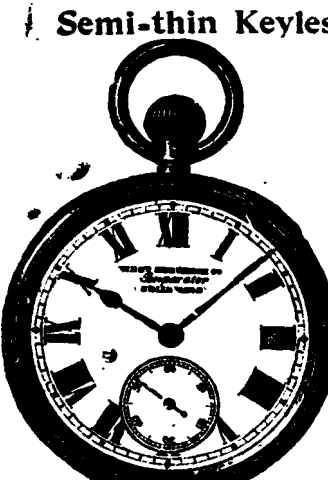
(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Regarding the alterations in the investment of jute and the fire epidemic at the Kidderpore docks, "The Englishman" writes:—"There is an uneasy feeling in the insurance circles in Calcutta, on account of the frequency of these fires at the docks. No convincing clue has also so far been obtained to the actual cause of any of the fires. Some have advanced the theory that in some cases, the fire was caused by electric wires in the sheds fusing but the Port Commissioners vehemently deny this. Whether fires were caused by electric wires or not there is a feeling that something should be done to introduce a more up-to-date system of wiring. Whatever be the cause, the insurance companies are alarmed at their frequency and naturally desire to protect themselves against heavy losses."

S. S. Merton Hall.—The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain J. S. Main, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE WEST END
"IMPERATOR"
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17" size.



The *Imperator* is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver	Rs. 32
Black Oxidised Steel	35
Sterling Silver	45
18ct. Gold	140

Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

GUARANTEED FOR 6 YEARS.

The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.

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WEST END WATCH Co.,
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ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting you
ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

McDOWELL'S TYPES OF SMOKERS.

The Connoisseur
finds in "Light of
Asia" the only blend
of cigars suited to
his refined palate.



McDOWELL'S "LIGHT OF ASIA."

MILD AND DELICIOUS. FREE-DRAWING COOL-SMOKING.

Rs. 66-8, 69-0, 72-0, 80-0 Per 1,000.

In 4 sizes and in Boxes of 50's.

McDOWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Get a box from Your Tobacconist, or
order direct from the Manufacturers—

THE "BAHDUR"
FACTORY.

MADRAS.

You make your bill no less
By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

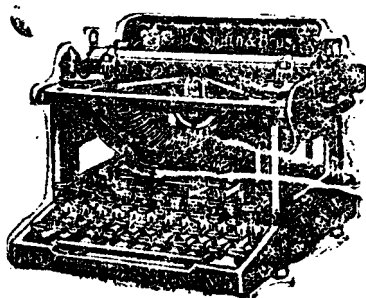
COUGHING CURES NO COUGH.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes
grows worse thereby. Take LYSOLA, it touches the
tickles. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots.
An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India."

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.



Would You Buy a
MOTOR CAR
without
Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typewriter is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

POONA MATCHES ABANDONED.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The cricketing public of Western India will learn with regret that the Presidency cricket fixtures which used to be played annually at Poona have been definitely abandoned and that in future there will be no more matches of these series in the capital of the Deccan. It will be remembered that the Bombay fixtures of this series came to an end with the introduction of the triangular and subsequently of the quadrangular cricket. The Poona Presidency matches were however continued as a concession to Poona opinion which demanded that there must be some international cricket in the summer capital of the Presidency. Thus about three years ago, there were three fixtures in the Triangular contest in Bombay and a Presidency fixture between the Presidency Europeans and the Parsis at Poona. Two years ago, the entry of the Mahomedans into the international contest added one fixture to the Triangular contest between the Presidency Europeans, the Parsis and the Hindus, which was thus converted into a four-cornered contest. Similarly a Presidency-Hindu match at Poona added one to the Presidency matches at Poona. Thus during the course of the last two years the international fixtures have increased from three to five. This was like having too much of a good thing and players, especially those coming from the mofussil, constantly brought to the notice of their respective Selection Committees their inability to get away from work for a period of more than six weeks over which the matches were extended. Some curtailment of this long period was considered necessary and the Poona fixtures have consequently gone to the board.

The Poona fixtures between the Presidency and the Parsis have been in existence for well-nigh a quarter of a century and have been among the chief attractions of the Poona season, and their disappearance will be regretted by many a keen lover of the game.

THE CONTEST IN BOMBAY.

We have already announced the dates fixed for the quadrangular contest in Bombay. All the matches of this tournament will this year be played in Bombay, a decision which will be received with genuine delight by thousands of cricket enthusiasts in the city. There, however, appears to be some misunderstanding existing as to the future venue of these matches. The general public have been under the impression that it had been decided to have this contest this year in Bombay, and the question of its future venue had been left undecided. The representatives of the different Gymkhanas who were present at the meeting when this question was discussed, however appear to hold widely divergent views as to the decision then arrived at. It is contended by some that at that time it was decided to have this contest alternately in Bombay and Poona. This arrangement, if ever one such was arrived at, would leave Bombay without any international cricket next year and in every subsequent alternate year when it would be played in Poona.

The view is held in other quarters that at the meeting in question the only definite decision arrived at was about having the matches this year in Bombay, and the question of their future venue was left undecided. It was no doubt suggested that this contest should be fought alternately in Bombay and Poona, but this was only a suggestion and that at any rate any tentative arrangement that might have been arrived at regarding this point, yet remains to be confirmed by the different gymkhanas.

Yet another view of the question is taken by a member of the Committee which discussed the question. This gentleman is of opinion that the arrangement arrived at was to have the Quadrangular contest in 1914 in Bombay, the next year at Poona, and in 1916 in Bombay, while the venue for years subsequent to 1916 was left undecided. Thus, most of the members themselves, who were present at the meeting, are not quite sure of the exact meaning of the arrangement arrived at and another meeting will very likely be held to have a clear and definite understanding in the matter.

LADIES' HOCKEY.

ENGLAND TOO STRONG FOR SCOTLAND

The most important match of the ladies' hockey season, the meeting of England and Scotland, attracted nearly 2,000 spectators to the Richmond Cricket Ground during the mail week, when England won a sensational game by six goals to nil after a blank first half, says "The Standard." The English forwards quite failed to get going on the heavy ground in the opening period, but the halves and backs kept the ball up well. Scotland broke away at intervals, but Miss Macfarlane, who was an energetic and effective centre forward, was poorly supported. Early on, a mistake by Miss Baldwin let in Miss Macfarlane, who forced a corner, but to no purpose, and from that point the splendid English defence kept the Scottish attack well in check. That there was no score in the first half was entirely due to the wonderful goalkeeping of Miss Carnegie, who stopped fast shots at all angles with remarkable skill.

In the second half, however, the home attack played in irresistible style, and, breaking down the Scottish defence, scored six times with shots that Miss Carnegie had no chance of saving. The visitors courted disaster by keeping Miss Lockhead at centre-half after she had received an ankle injury which rendered her practically a passenger in her team for the rest of the game. Five minutes after the resumption, Misses Chevallier and Morton, who were the best wings on the field, took the ball down on the left for the latter to score, and immediately after Miss Lidderdale, who led the English forwards with great determination, netted after a fine run. The home attack were now playing delightful hockey, and before the finish Misses Morton, Lidderdale, and Bryant (2) brought the English total up to six.

Teams:—England.—Misses V. Clay (East); A. D. Adamson (South) and C. Baldwin (West);

OPENING OF THE ROYAL ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.



Photo by Topical Press.

From left to right:—Duchess of Wellington, Queen Augustine Victoria and the Duchess of Somerset. Behind is Lady Amphil and the Queen's Ladies-in-waiting.

F. Rolland (Midlands), S. Temple (West), and M. Davies (Midlands); M. Gibson (East), M. Bryant (South), K. Lidderdale (West), J. Morton (South), and E. Chevallier (East).

Scotland.—Misses P. Carnegie (Midlands); W. Jennings Craig (West) and E. A. Smita (South); M. Dickson (South), O. Lockhead (West), and H. S. Walker (South); M. McDougall (West), E. C. Sharp (North), M. Macfarlane (East), D. Scott (East), and C. Stevenson (East).

BOXING BEFORE THE KING.

BRILLIANT SCENES AT THE ALBANY-ST. BARRACKS.

The King dined with the officers of the 2nd Life Guards at the officers' mess in Regent's Park Barracks, Albany-street, on March 16, and afterwards witnessed a gymnastic display in the Riding School, in which Bombardier Wells and O'Keefe, the professional boxers took part. This professional element was introduced in order to give the best possible illustration of the science of boxing. Mainly, however, the programme was given up to gymnastic displays by men of the regiment, says the "Daily News."

His Majesty reached the barracks at 8.15. The dining-room was decorated with oil paintings of former colonels and other officers of the regiment. Prominent among them was a very fine one of King Edward in full regimental dress, painted by Capt. Lumley, a former officer of the 2nd Life Guards. Another portrait, presented by the Duke of Norfolk, was that of a former officer who became Cardinal Howard. Upon the mantelpiece at one side of the mess-room were arranged a number of silver trumpets which have done service with the Life Guards over a long period of years, including one upon which tradition says the regimental trumpeter sounded the

"charge" for the 2nd Life Guards at Waterloo.

The regiment has a magnificent service of gold plate, but the Colonel preferred on this occasion to use a very fine silver service. The Londonderry trophy, occupying the centre of the table, is of solid silver, and represents three fully uniformed troopers of different periods, mounted and facing outward from three sides of a column, upon which is set an erect figure of Britannia. Silver vases placed at intervals were filled with dark red roses. Two large silver candelabra (one presented by Colonel Reid in 1845) and the other smaller candelabra completed the table ornaments.

A fanfare of trumpets welcomed the King and during dinner the regimental band played selections. After dinner his Majesty and the other diners went over to the riding school shortly after nine o'clock.

DIGGER STANLEY'S ANTICS.

Directly the King had taken a raised seat in the centre of the building the program proper was begun. There had been some preliminary regimental boxing, and the first pair to entertain his Majesty with fistickuffs were Digger Stanley, the bantam weight champion of England and holder of the Lonsdale Belt, and Wally Morgan. The latter was a trifle over-weight; like Falstaff, he carried "an unbounded stomach," and his gipsy rival danced round him like a veritable will-o'-the-wisp. The King was highly amused at the almost farcical antics of the English champion, who was merciful, however, and a really serious blow was hardly struck during the display. There was more sincerity in the three-rounds contest between a couple of recruits belonging to the 2nd Life Guards, named Dall and Tween, not quite developed physically as yet and a bit raw with the gloves, but splendid giants in the making. Both were very eager, if wild, in their attack and when the pair in one whirling onslaught fell to the floor simultaneously the Royal patron of the noble art got almost excited. Private Tween used the right to better purpose and was returned the winner, but they were very tired men who left the ring after the verdict.

SABRE CONTESTS.

Next came a sabre contest between Mr. A. Ridley-Martin, the amateur champion of 1913, and Corporal-Major Grainger, the

great Admirable Crichton of the Guards' athletes. Grainger was the best man-at-arms in 1912 and 1913, and after a thrilling display of feint and attack he was returned the winner.

The three rounds' boxing between E. V. Chandler, the middle weight champion of 1912, who hails from the Stock Exchange and Sergeant P. McEnroy, of the Irish Guards, and the middle weight Army and Navy champion was full of interest. The Irishman was rather wild and impulsive, and occasionally he rather exceeded the courtesies of mere exhibition work. It was Mars against Mammon, but on the whole the young man from Throgmorton-street gave a good account of himself in some great rallies. Just before the bell McEnroy became so impulsive that he wound up the contest by bobbing his curly head into Chandler's face, a feat that caused the King considerable amusement.

THE CHIEF ITEM.

Perhaps the Royal guest of the evening was more interested in the bout between Bombardier Wells and Pat O'Keefe than any other item on the programme. Wells, in Oxford tights and the Irishman, fitted out in green, out handsome figures, and the King closely scrutinised every movement of the Bombardier.

Wells side-stepped and boxed with delightful agility, and O'Keefe, with all the disadvantages of height and reach, plugged good-humouredly into the fray. Of course Wells had all the best of the exchanges, but when Pat landed a thumping right on the champion's nose, by way of compliment, King George was quick to note the point.

After the brothers Bacon, the well-known amateur wrestlers, had entertained the company with some skilful work, including falls in the Cumberland, Westmoreland, and catch-as-catch-can styles, Corporal Pay and Trooper Bradshaw, two of the regimental heavy-weights had a short and thrilling encounter. It was Pay's first real appearance in the ring as a competitor. He weighs 15 stone and has a most terrific punch in either hand. Bradshaw could not stand up to this impetuous giant, who with left and right knocked him out in half a round. It was a most impressive bit of work and some of the boxing experts present began to think of "white hopes" of the military brand.

ROYAL VISIT TO CHESHIRE.



Photo by Topical Press.

The girls at Port Sunlight Model Village cheering the Royal visitors.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

IRELAND DEFEATED BY WALES.

HARD BATTLE IN RAIN AND MUD

WALES (one goal, two tries) 11 points.
IRELAND (one try) 3 points.

On March 14, Wales beat Ireland. Every one who went to the Balmoral Show Grounds at Belfast expected to see a great struggle between the rival packs of forwards, and in this they were not disappointed, says "The Times." The ground was almost under water in places, and far heavier even than it was when Ireland beat Scotland a fortnight ago in Dublin. Moreover, rain fell incessantly during the match, so that handling the ball with any degree of certainty was an impossibility in the circumstances. At first the Welsh team tried to start passing, and had they persisted in their attempts would probably have lost the match through doing so; but they wisely gave it up and relied on their forwards, while the backs kicked to touch and waited for a chance of dashing through.

The score does not fairly represent the difference between the teams, for two of the Welsh tries were distinctly lucky, though the superiority of Wales outside the scrum-ago entitled them to a victory. Once again the Irish forwards played a great game; indeed, they were magnificent, and, though they were obviously getting tired at the end, their dash and pluck enabled them to keep going to the last minute of a terribly hard game. The Irish team were unlucky in having to make three late changes. J. J. Clune came back into the pack instead of C. Adams; J. P. Quinn had not recovered from a bad cold, his place being taken by J. T. Brett; and, worst of all, at the last minute, R. A. Lloyd found he was too lame to play, and so once again H. W. Jack was the stand-off half-back.

In spite of the weather and the rival attraction of an international match under Association rules there was a big crowd at the Balmoral field, including a large number of Welsh enthusiasts, decorated with leeks, who burst into song whenever there was a lull in the cheering. There was an unusually large number of interruptions owing to injuries to the players, but fortunately only one—the last—was at all serious. J. G. Dowse had to leave the field during the second half, so that there were only seven forwards for quite 20 minutes. During the struggle on the line which ended in a final try for Wales, F. P. Montgomery, the Irish back, knocked his head rather badly against a goal post, cutting it open and getting slight concussion of the brain.

CLEVER WELSH BACKS.

The Irish forwards played with more dash and determination than their opponents, but neither in the scrummages nor in dribbling did they control the ball so cleverly as the Welshmen. Some of the Irish wheels were very well carried out, but both sides were apt to lose the ball in wheeling. Of the Welsh forwards H. Uzzell was pre-eminent in dribbling, the Rev. A. Davies and E. Morgan generally led the rushes, and the Welsh captain was particularly good out of touch. On the other side, W. Tyrrell was again easily the best; he seems absolutely tireless and is good in every phase of forward play. P. O'Connell, W. G. Collopy, and J. C. Dowse were the most conspicuous after Tyrrell.

Behind the scrummage the Welshmen showed far more resources than the home team and made good use of their opportunities. J. Wetter was the best of the three-quarter backs, and has improved enormously. W. H. Evans played better than in any of the previous matches, and I. T. Davies was better than G. L. Hirst on the wing. C. M. Lewis at half-back repeatedly got his side out of a difficulty by his clever kicking, but made a mistake in the first half in trying to open up the game when it was obvious that his three-quarter backs could neither stand up nor hold the ball. Of the backs F. P. Montgomery was the best, and until five minutes from the end, when he made a bad mistake, he played most pluckily and did all that could be expected of him. Of the Irish three-quarter backs R. W. Jackson was the most useful, his kicking—as against Scotland—being particularly good. J. T. Brett made a most promising first appearance, and twice came across and tackled an opponent when a try seemed inevitable. H. W. Jack played his best game of the season, and his dribbling was a feature of the match. V. MacNamara is not a clever player, but the way in which he went down to the Welsh forward rushes was beyond all praise.

THE GAME.

Within three minutes of the start A. R. Foster followed up a kick by R. W. Jackson and scored a try for Ireland. After this first reverse, however, the Welshmen did most of the pressing and kept the ball in the Irish 25. They had chances of scoring, but lost them, mainly by trying to pass. The Irish forwards kept wheeling and rushing, and the defence of the backs was sound, Jack and Jackson getting in their kicks even when surrounded by enemies. At last after a forward rush, headed by H. Uzzell and J. B. Jones, the latter scored a try. Nothing further was scored up to half-time so that Wales had no lead in points, though they had had all the best of the game.

After the interval the Irish forwards strated with a characteristic rush and C. M. Lewis was collared with the ball, but the Welsh forwards soon worked their way back. C. M. Lewis tried to drop a goal, but the ball slipped off the side of his boot and went out to the right wing, where W. H. tried to pick it up and failed. I. T. Davies, however, ran in and secured it, and then passed out to Evans, who scored a try in the corner. This happened 10 minutes after the interval, and from now to the final try the Irish team held the advantage. First one side and then the other made splendid forward rushes, and H. W. Jack continually rained ground by his dribbles and kicks. Twice Ireland looked likely to score, and on each occasion C. M. Lewis ran round them and got in a kick to touch which relieved the pressure. Just before the end F. P. Montgomery fumbled the ball after a flying kick by C. M. Lewis, and J. Wetter scored another try for Wales, from which C. M. Lewis kicked an easy goal. The sides were—

Ireland.—"F. P. Montgomery (Queen's University, Belfast), back; "A. R. Foster

(Derry), "M. Abraham (Bective Rangers), "R. W. Jackson (Wanderers), and J. T. Brett (Monkstown), three-quarter backs; "V. MacNamara (University College, Cork) and "H. W. Jack (Richmond), half-backs; "W. G. Collopy and "P. O'Connell (Bective Rangers), "S. J. Parr (Wanderers), G. V. Killean (Garryowen), "W. Tyrrell (Queen's University, Belfast), "J. Taylor (Collegians), "J. C. Dowse (Monkstown), and "J. J. Clune (Blackrock College), forwards.

Wales.—"R. F. Williams (Cardiff), back; "I. T. Davies (Llanelli), "W. H. Evans (Llwynypia), "J. Wetter (Newport), and "G. L. Hirst (Newport), three-quarter backs; "R. Lloyd (Pontypool) and "C. M. Lewis (Cardiff and C.U.R.F.C.), half-backs; "the Rev. A. Davies (Llanelli), "P. Jones and "H. Uzzell (Newport), "T. Williams and "E. Morgan (Swansea), "T. C. Lloyd (Neath), "J. B. Jones (Abertillery), and "D. Watts (Maesteg), forwards.

Internationals.

MATHERAN GYMKHANA RACES.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

The opening day of the races on the new racecourse was a great success, for over a thousand people were present. The inaugural ceremony was prettily performed by Mrs. Murison, the wife of the popular Superintendent. Mr. A. E. Emanuel, Collector of Kolaba and the Hon'ble Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy both made interesting speeches explaining the objects for which the race meetings were promoted, and saying that they were much gratified at the public support. Messrs. Smith, Thomson and Karanja, as representative bookmakers, did a large business. The public got the best of the exchanges, the favourites getting home in all the races.

The following are the results in detail:—

THE MURISON PLATE.

Mr. Shaik Esma'il MALAYE, 7-9, Mujeeb 1
Mr. Ahmed Azami's CRISIS, 9-8, Nama 2
Mr. A. A. Rehman's CREDITOR, 8-13, Etul 3

THE OLYMPIA PLATE.

Mr. Ganpat Luxman's BOBBY, 9-0, Dara Cowsaji 1
Mr. Farid Abdullah's MARGOLD, 9-7, Etul 2
Mr. Bhumaya's NEW RED BREAST, 10-7, Karim 3

MATHERAN RAILWAY PLATE.

Mr. T. Caffrey's TATWALL, 10-7, ... 1
Mr. T. Caffrey's GARRY OWEN, 10-7, ... 2
Mr. Narayan Lingoji's SNUFF 3

THE ADAMI PEERBHOY PLATE.

Mr. Abdullah Mana's ABDUL AZIZ, 10-0, Mujeeb 1
Mr. Shaik Isma'il's BAZAR BEG, 10-0, Nama 2
Mr. Naik's AGENT, 9-7, Dara Cowsaji 3

BELVEDERE PLATE.

This was a race for mules and caused great meritment. After a good race, the event was won by the favourite.

(For other Sporting News see page 7.)



HENNESSY'S

"One Star"

"Two Star"

"Three star"

"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at

English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Easter Monday, Bank Holiday.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round,
Parsi Hockey Association v. R. G. A., Oval,
5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre,
6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-
Richard Vandervell Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road,
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to
8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road
6-15 to 8-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to
12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and
departure of principal Mails and Express
trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily.
Standard Time is given in all cases—
G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	1-10
Calcutta Mail (via Jabalpur)	12-30	1-10
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	10-0
Madras Mail	6-40	7-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-50
Poona Mail	11-10	12-30
Trona Express	12-35	1-10
Madras Express	11-30	12-35
The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.		
Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.		
Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.		
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.		
Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding, "a force from 1st March, 1914."		
	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	9-10
Gujarat Mail	9-30	10-10
Kathiawar Express	6-45	7-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes,
V. D. Commanding.

- April 10.
136 Books and Equipments. Will members
who are in possession of Corps Drill Books
or Gun shoes, kindly return the same to the
office as early as possible.
140 Meeting No. 1 Coy. There will be meeting
of No. 1 Company at Headquarters on
Wednesday next the 15th instant at
7-0 p.m.
All members of No. 1 company are re-
quested to attend.
147 Signalling Class. Thursday 16th instant.
The Signalling Class will parade at Head-
quarters on Thursday next the 16th instant
at 6-45 p.m.
138 Arms and Equipments. All members who
have completed their arms firing and Mus-
ketry Competitions should return their
Arms and Equipments to Headquarters at
once.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Goringe, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Troops, Bombay.
Apr. 9.
Apr. 10.
Apr. 11.

TRANSPORT—RAIL.

No. 156—Lt. Colonel H. E. Winter, R.A.M.C.,
O.C., Station Hospital, Colaba, was
authorised to proceed to Deal on the
4th April 1914, on duty, returning on com-
pletion, under the provisions of para 55,
A. R. I. Volume X.
APPOINTMENTS—MEDICAL.
No. 156—Lt. Colonel A. T. I. Lilly, R.A.M.C.,
offered him the duties of Assistant Direc-
tor Medical Services, Bombay Brigade, on
the afternoon of 5th April 1914. Lt. Colonel
H. E. Winter, R.A.M.C., assuming offi-
cial charge with effect from the 6th April 1914
inclusive.
FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.
No. 157—Lt. Colonel H. Lowther, 95th Russell's
Infantry, is granted 10 days Station Leave
from the 17th April 1914.
Captain B. S. Ward, 90th Infantry, is
granted six (6) days Station Leave from
9th to 14th April 1914, inclusive.
DUTIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 19TH
APRIL, 1914.
No. 152—Garrison Duties.
Field Officer, Capt. H. B. Stevenson, 2nd
Q.V.O. Rajput L.I.
Next for duty, Major W. P. Alexander,
R.G.A.
Medical Officer, Capt. C. M. Rigby,
R.A.M.C.
Next for duty, Major F. Harvey,
R.A.M.C.
J. McL. G. TAYLOR, Captain,
Station Staff Officer,
Bombay Brigade.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA
By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W.
Bonner V. D. and officers, the band of the
at Bathin, G. I. P. Ry., volunteers, will play
to-day the following programme of music,
under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell
Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.
March Overture "Le Domestique"
Valse "Bebe"
Selection "I Pagliacci"
Idyll "Softly, Unaware"
Selection "The Girl from Utah"
Two Step "Handel Wakes"
Morrissey

DAMODARAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.
The number of Hindu patients treated at
the Sethi Damodaradas Tapidas Charitable
Dispensary in March was 2,457, the number
of new admissions being 300.

CORPORATION'S NEW PRESIDENT.
The Loyal Muslim Association of Bombay
have sent a letter of congratulations to the
Hon. Sir Fazlulhaq on his appointment as
resident of the Bombay Municipal Cor-
poration, wishing him long life and greater
prosperity.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.
The Annual General Meeting of the
Bombay Sanitary Association will be held
at the Municipal Council Hall on Friday

the 17th instant at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.). The
Hon. Sir Fazlulhaq Currimbhoy, Kt., has
kindly consented to preside.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Mrs. Annie Besant, the President of the
Theosophical Society, will arrive at the
Victoria Terminus on Friday next, and will
deliver a public lecture at the Gaiety
Theatre on National Education at 6-30 p.m.
(S. T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, the President
of the Blavatsky Lodge, will take the
chair. Mrs. Besant sails for England on
Saturday next at 11-30 from the Ballard
Pier.

NEW SCHOOL AT BARSII.

The opening ceremony of a new school-
house for vernacular school No. 1, and the
prize distribution of all municipal schools
took place in the compound of the new
school-house at Barsii on Saturday under the
presidency of the Hon. Mr. R. P. Parani-
pye, Principal, Ferguson College. There
was a large and distinguished audience.
The proceedings opened with a formal
introductory speech by Mr. R. M. Sane,
President, Barsii City Municipality.
Mr. Paraniptye expressed his great ap-
preciation of the songs and recitals, which,
he said, did credit to the teachers who had
taught the boys. He was glad to see that
about 1,200 boys were attending the muni-
cipal and private schools in Barsii, and said
he would be most happy when all boys and
girls of school-going age attended one school
or another.

PORTUGUESE PRISON EX-
PERIENCES.DOM JOAO D'ALMEIDA TELLS HIS
STORY.

Dom Joao d'Almeida, the friend and fol-
lower of Dom Miguel de Braganca, who led
the Royalist rising in Portugal in 1912, is
now in Vienna, and an account of his pri-
son experiences has appeared in the
"Reichspost." Dom Joao d'Almeida (who
it will be remembered was visited in the
Penitentiaria Convict Prison by Mr. Phil-
lip Gibbs) was released under the recent
amnesty, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Interviewed by the "Reichspost," he
described how he was captured outside
Chaves on July 8, 1912, and marched into
the town. After 14 days, imprisonment
"they took me before what they called a
court-martial," said he.
"It was presided over by a man dressed
in a colonel's uniform, and with him were
a few individuals got up as officers, ob-
viously attempting to look like something
which they were not. 'Ask me what ques-
tions you like,' said I, 'and I will answer
you out of personal courtesy; but judges
you certainly are not. In the present state
of the country law and order are in abey-
ance, so you cannot dispense a justice
which does not exist!'"

"At this point the man in colonel's uni-
form rang a hand-bell excitedly, and the
trial began. The so-called Court of Law
condemned me to six years in the Peniten-
ciaria and 12 of penal deportation to
Africa. I was taken by night in a motor
to Oporto, escorted by several other motor
occupied by men dressed as officers; and at
Oporto I was taken aboard ship locked into
the hold.

"Ten days later 70 other prisoners joined
me. The experience cannot be character-
ised as agreeable. There was very little air
and hardly any light, and the hold was not
a fit place to lodge human beings. In vain
did the Austrian Minister remonstrate; he
was assured that everything was done for
our comfort and safety. The man who
called himself commander received orders
to give me a cabin, but he left me a fort-
night in this hole, and my 70 companions
with me."

Dom Joao d'Almeida said that what
offended him the most were not so much
the physical hardships, or even the insults,
cruelty and malice expended upon the pri-
soners, as the official mendacity by which
these proceedings were represented to the
European Press as legal and just.

LIKE COMMON CRIMINALS.

"They treated us as common criminals;
and it was interesting to note that the
officers who imprisoned us were in their
turn spied upon by a horde of Carbonarios,
some of whom followed me to the door of
my cell when I entered the Penitentiaria.
We prisoners were not allowed to speak to
each other, and when we were taken out
of our cells we, like the murderers and
incendiaries, received stiff hoods to draw
over our heads, with holes for our eyes."

"Every 14 days, and subsequently every
eight days, we were allowed to be visited
for half an hour. On these occasions we
were locked into separate niches, from
which neither of us could see the other,
and the niches were divided from the room
by three-fold bars, as if we were wild beasts
but had to bend down to see our guests."

"What was our food? I was allowed
after a while to have food brought in from
the town, but before that we did not fare
well, especially on the boat. Ultimately I
was permitted to read books and write
letters in my cell, but the books were care-
fully scrutinised and my letters were in-
variably looked at. Subsequently the hoods
were removed, and the British Minister
visited me and expressed relief that the
conditions of our imprisonment had been
somewhat ameliorated."

"Yet for me the bitterest thing had not
been the hood, but the mortification of
knowing that Europe was then deceived by
the preposterous untruths of the Lisbon offi-
cials, who talked of liberty and 'progress,'
while 'progressing' only towards ruin."

Dom Joao d'Almeida concluded by ex-
pressing his belief that the nation might
yet learn from its hideous experiences,
and that the evolution of order from chaos
was still a possibility.

It is notified that during the absence of
leave for six months of Mr. E. Hignbotham,
Mr. A. Eggar, Assistant Government
Advocate, Burma, will officiate as Secretary
to the Burma Legislative Council, Mr. C.
H. Gaunt, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed
Assistant Government Advocate.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GOOD VARIETY AT LA SCALA.

The "new programme" at La Scala is an
exceptionally fine one. Every turn is good
of its kind, and on Friday night, when the
new artistes appeared before crowded
houses at both performances, there was not
a dull moment. The show too, went more
smoothly than in the previous week, and if
there was a fault at all it lay with the
orchestra. The orchestra is improving,
but there is still room for further improve-
ment.

The principal turn this week is that of
Farr and Farland, a couple of comedians
who specialise in the cross-talk business.
They are artistes to their finger tips, and
the house simply roared with laughter
while they were on on Friday night. Farr
and Farland have been engaged at a very
large salary, and perhaps the best com-
pensation one can pay them is to say they are
worth every anna of it. They took some of
us right back home on Friday night, and
shutting one's eyes during their turn one
could imagine oneself back in the Tivoli
or the Oxford.

Then there are the Richards Brothers,
exceedingly clever acrobats, who give a
clever and refined, but yet funny, perfor-
mance. The "straight" performer must be a
man of exceedingly great strength, while
the funny man is genuinely humorous in
all he does.

Alberto the great, assisted by Pretty
Pixie Laing, does a magical act which is re-
lieved by any amount of really clever patter.
Many of his tricks are obviously
"spoof" pure and simple, labelled as such
and only done to create laughs—and they
never fail in their object.
Alberto Marini and Lucille Savoy are
remaining on for another week, and all
told the show is a good deal more like a
Home music hall performance than was
the previous week's. The pictures are
again excellent.

THE EXCELSIOR.

At the Excelsior good houses have been
attracted by the film showing the con-
cluding periods of "Sixty Years a Queen,"
and by the excellent variety programme now
being given. The film illustrating the life
of Victoria the Good is one of the best ex-
amples of moving pictures ever seen in
this city, and is not only interesting but
instructive as well.

The variety items are contributed by Ford
and Davis, musical comedy sketch artistes;
Madame Gelli, who sings Grand Opera
numbers in exceedingly taking style; Dela-
vale and Gilbert, who present a pantomime
naval scene; and Miss Lily Vockler, with
new chorus songs.

BRAILLE LITERATURE FOR THE
BLIND.

MR. C. A. PEARSON'S CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."
Sir, I am writing to ask you if I may
have your sympathy and support for the
great campaign which I am running. The
object of which is to cheapen and amplify
the supply of Braille literature for
blind readers. You will see a good deal about this in the En-
glish papers which will reach you by the
same mail as carries this letter so I need
not bore you with a long communication
full of details. But there is one point
which you should know; we produce five
times as many Braille books as all of the
other similar publishing houses in the Em-
pire put together so our work is of equal
importance to the Overseas Dominions and
Dependencies as it is in these Islands.

My aim is to raise the £30,000 urgently
needed to complete and equip our new
building which was opened by the King
and Queen yesterday and also to secure as
large a Maintenance Fund, as possible for
Braille books owing to the tedious and
complicated process of manufacture and to
their great bulk must always be prohibi-
tively in price. Blind people are mostly poor
people who cannot afford to pay excessive
prices for the books which to them are of
supreme importance, and so the Mainte-
nance Fund of which I speak is intended to
reduce this cost to as great extent as pos-
sible.

I trust that you will support this matter
in your influential columns, and ask your
readers to help us in our efforts to brighten
the lot of those who are so unfortunate as to
be sightless. I enclose a copy of a leaf-
let which is going to be very widely inserted
in reviews, magazines and periodicals
and an article which I have written for
my own magazine—not because I think this
is particularly excellent but because it
gives the point of view of one who knows,
for my own sight has now failed me to
such an extent that I can no longer read
or get about without assistance.

I venture to thank you in advance for the
kind help which I am sure you will give
us, and in thanking you I hope I may
succeed in making you feel that the thanks
are not merely from myself personally but
from one who is the mouthpiece of the
many poor blind folk who will benefit by
your generosity.—Yours, etc.,
C. ARTHUR PEARSON.
Hon. Treasurer,
National Institute for the Blind,
London, March 28.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's S. S. Nevada,
left Marseilles Homeward bound on the
evening of the 7th instant.

The P. and Q. Company's S. S. Caladonia,
with the outward mails of the 3rd
instant passed Suez, at 10 p.m., on Wed-
nesday, the 8th idem.

Nirmal Kanta Roy, who was released after
two trials in connection with the Inspector's
murder in Chitpur Road has not been re-
arrested on any charge.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 6.)

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

GRANT, MEDICALS (6) BEAT PARSII
CYCLISTS (0).

The first match in the second round of
the Tournament was played on Saturday
evening before a large crowd, when the
Grant Medical College qualified for the
third round by drubbing the Parsii
Cyclists to the tune of six goals without a
response. The result was a foregone con-
clusion, but the interest was well sustained,
for although the Parsii team were out-paced,
and out manoeuvred, they played gamely to
the finish and even after their charge had
been penetrated six times, they played with
pluck that was as commendable as it was
futile. Easdon drew first blood when the
game was only ten minutes old, and
thenceforth, three other goals were scored
in the first half and two in the second
period. There was hardly any slackening on
either side during the sixty minutes, and
the points credited to the Grant Medical
were the fruits of superior tackling and
nippiness. Their forwards were over on the
"go," and their half backs, facing a weaker
combination than on the previous occasion
appeared in the tournament, played well
to their forwards, and in feeding them
proved a more judicious "three" than the
opposing halves. It is, however, still the
weakest point in the Medical combination.
The inside forwards of the Medical team,
Easdon, Hayter and Wadia, showed good
understanding and great pace, and their
stick work at times was excellent. They
took advantage of every opening, and wor-
ried the defence right through the evening.
Doyle and Rose were good, the former—
yet so cool and collected—showing brilliantly
at times. The back and goalkeeper have
yet to show their mettle, and although they
have had no great task on the occasions they
appeared this year in the tournament, they
have so far done well. On Saturday they
were never seriously pressed and were thus
able when clearing to direct to their for-
wards and half-backs with a judgment that
took more than the single idea of getting rid
of the ball into consideration. Turner at
goal had nothing to do.

It is difficult to speak of the losers, for
it is difficult to play, as such, there
was none, except in rare and short-lived
flashes. Mistry and Chinoy at back worked
hard, and Billimoria at goal was a tower of
strength. Although a different inference
might be read from the result, the defence
was the only part of the Cyclist combina-
tion that possessed any strength, but they
were hardly a match for the Medical front
line.

The refereeing was not up to the standard
shown during the last few days. It passed
from rigidity to laxity on Saturday, and
an inclination towards rough play developed
which, fortunately, did not actually com-
e to pass, players retiring after the show-
ing of sticks.

THE GAME.

Play commenced punctually at 5-30, the
Medicals defending the bandstand end goal.
The Cyclists were immediately on the
defensive and the opening stages saw Easdon
shoot at goal under difficult circumstances
and miss the net by inches. For fully
ten minutes the Medicals kept up the pres-
sure, Doyle sending across three good
centres, and Hayter once missing badly.
Easdon, however, at that stage ran through
and netted from close quarters.

Grant Medicals One
Parsi Cyclists Nil
The Medicals kept up the pressure, by
no means half-hearted, after securing their
first point, and a corner was forced which
proved abortive Chinoy stopping Wadia well
when in the circle. Billimoria was ap-
plauded for stopping a hot shot from Doyle,
and frequent whistling pulled up Wadia
and Easdon for lying offside. The cyclist for-
wards now visited their opponents "25"
for the first time. Scraggy play rather
than any masterly effort carried the ball
into the Medical territory, and Mistry
receiving in an offside position looked
dangerous, but won nothing more than a
corner, which was neutralised by a "knock-
on." The Grant Medicals were again on the
attack. Easdon capped a good run with
a centre went too far behind, and one
of Doyle's centres had the same defect. A
moment later, however, the latter sent in
another centre which Wadia snapped up,
and redirected with force into the netted
space.

Grant Medicals Two
Parsi Cyclists Nil
Within a minute from the restart Hayter
combining with his inside men ran through
and added a further point.

Grant Medicals Three
Parsi Cyclists Nil
Returning to a sustained onslaught,
Easdon hit the post with a rising shot that
baffled the goalkeeper, and from the return
of the ball from an excursion into the
Medical territory, Wadia made a good run,
and made a capital back hand stroke, the
ball rebounding off the goal-keeper's pads.
Both attackers and defenders were in-
truding much spirit into their play, and
after a fruitless corner, Billimoria stopped
a hard shot from Hayter, and
a long drive by Chinoy transferred
operations to the other end, where Turner
was pulled up for using his feet outside
the circle. The Cyclists could not, how-
ever turn to account the advantage thus
gained, and play was carried to the other
end. Good work by Doyle paved the way
for Easdon increasing the lead for his side
three minutes before the close of the initial
period.

Grant Medicals Four
Parsi Cyclists Nil
The Medicals continued to press but were
not able to add to their lead when the
"change over" was sounded.

Grant Medicals Four
Parsi Cyclists Nil
The second half was a repetition of the
first, the Medicals pressing from the com-

mencement, Wadia, ere the period was two
minutes old sent in a hard shot for goal,
which glanced off Mistry producing a cor-
ner. Returning, hesitancy arising out of
a misunderstanding on the part of the backs
gave Hayter an opportunity, which he
turned to account.

Grant Medicals Five
Parsi Cyclists Nil
The Medical forwards for quite a dozen
minutes romped round the defence but
could not score. Hayter sent wide from a
combined movement between Wadia and
himself, and Easdon was robbed when al-
most "there." A "ripping" shot from Hay-
ter found the goalkeeper about his centre
and produced a corner which Wadia spoiled,
and good work by Doyle gave Hayter an-
other opportunity, but being stopped,
Easdon picked up and directed with force
for goal, but the ball went over the line
hitting one of the defenders. A crop of
corner shots fell to the Medicals and
Hildreth coming up drove hard twice but
could not win the net which was walled in
by the defenders. Hayter knocked in after
some good work by the forwards in front
of goal.

Grant Medicals Six
Parsi Cyclists Nil
Hildreth after the restart again failed in
two attempts from short corners, and Con-
tractor transferred play to the other half
with a throw-in from touch. A raid by the
Parsi Cyclists was followed by cheers—not
without a suspicion of irony,—which went
wild when a goal was netted, but offside
was ruled. They were however quickly
driven back and from a short corner,
Hildreth again tried to convert, but again
without success. Later, he placed Easdon
in possession, who was raced in but was stopped
by the goalkeeper. The Cyclists again
inaugurated a raid and netted again after
the whistle had gone, this time for sticks to
the accompaniment of cheers. Before the
close of the game the Medicals forced two
corners which proved fruitless.

FINAL SCORE.

Grant Medicals Six
Parsi Cyclists Nil
The teams were as follows:—
Grant Medicals: Turner, goal; Hildreth
and Eyle backs; Evans, Sweeney and
Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, Hayter,
Easdon and Rose, forwards.

Parsi Cyclists:—H. D. Billimoria, goal;
K. Mistry and Chinoy, backs; Dumonia,
Khadji, and Contractor, halves; Sethna,
Colabawalla, Sapadia, Writer and Mistry,
forwards.
Referees:—Messrs. Simpson and Single-
ton.

RESULTS UP TO-DATE.

- (1) Parsii Cyclists beat Parsii Pioneers
0-0, 2-0.
- (2) Parsii Hockey Association beat Albion
United 3-2.
- (3) Grant Medicals beat Eastern Tele-
graph, 2-0.
- (4) Cyclists, B.V.R. beat Young
Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.
- (5) Lutanians beat Young Parsii, 9-0.
- (6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers,
4-0.
- (7) R.G.A. (Bombay) beat Byulla H.
C., 2-0.
- (8) Y.M.C.A. beat Institute Luso-In-
diano, 3-0.
- (9) Customs A. C. beat G.I.P.R. "B",
5-0.
- (10) G.I.P.R. "A" beat Crusaders, 12-1.

SECOND ROUND.

- (1) GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE BEAT
PARSII CYCLISTS 6-0.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

In the Doubles Handicap three pairs
have scratched, and their opponents conse-
quently get walk-overs.

They are as follows:—
G. M. Rose and T. N. Beggie, W. O.
from Capt. Rigby and James.
N. Maryatt and F. Skipwith, W. O.
from S. Calvores and D. Clark.
S. Clayton and Latimer W. O. from R.
Lupton and Grafton.
There is one in the Singles.
In "B" Class Hoare W. O. from Slade.
The game in "B" Class in which Rollo
had to give Sherwood a small start, the
latter was too good. He took command in
each set and eventually won by a decisive
margin.
C. C. Sherwood, minus 2/6, beat A. D.
Rollo, minus 2/6, 6-2.

TO-DAYS GAME.

In connection with "A" Class of the
Singles, Nicholson meets Hogg this even-
ing.
There was another game played yesterday
in the "B" class of the Singles, Stoneham
and Turner meeting on level terms. They
were most evenly matched though only two
sets were needed. In the first, each won a
game, then Turner took three in succession,
but from here Stoneham ran out with five.
Turner led in the second at 2-1, but then
Stoneham took three. It was then level
pegging, and Stoneham went to set and
match.
Result:—
R. P. Stoneham, scr., beat D. M. Turner,
scr.; 6-4, 6-4.

SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR.

The Monthly Report published by the
Sound Investment Agency, Stock, Share and
Exchange Brokers, speaks of the operations
on the Bombay Stock Exchange in the
month of March as follows:—

After the unique excitement in the
Government Paper Market during February,
there was dull and inactivity during the
course of this month and the rates of the
Government Paper fluctuated within a very
narrow compass. Though a loan of five
crores is issued the tone of the market is
steady owing to shortage of paper and the
tenacity with which the bull operators
managed to cling to their holdings in spite
of the growing tightness of the money mar-
ket and high bank rate. The highest quota-
tion of the Paper was Rs. 95-11 while the
lowest Rs. 95-6; and the settlement passed
off without any stir at Rs. 95-7.

The Bank of Bombay rate is steady at
6 per cent. since 15th January last, but as
the cash balances of the Presidency banks
increase in amount every week, the rate may
possibly be reduced by 1 per cent. during the
course of the next month.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

ENGLAND'S EASY VICTORY OVER
SCOTLAND.

England defeated Scotland by five goals
to one at Glasgow on Saturday, March 22.
For England, neither S. H. Shoveller nor
R. B. Lagden was able to make the journey,
their places being taken by O. J. Corbett
and A. F. Wiggins respectively; on the
Scottish side, A. M. McCallum cried off at
the last moment, and S. G. Millar played
at right half-back.

England owed their victory mainly to the
superiority of their forwards, who were far
cleverer than the Scottish line. The ground
was on the soft side and cut up rather badly,
but the passing of the English forwards was
at times brilliant; they made good use of
their wing men—A. F. Leighton and W. F.
Smith—which was certainly the right game
in the circumstances. Leighton played
brilliantly and was quite the best forward
on the field. He shot three of the English
goals, and his great speed enabled him con-
tinually to outpace the Scottish defence and
send across some splendid centres.

There was a marked contrast in the
methods of the two defences. The Scottish
backs and half-backs hit far too hard, their
chief object being to get rid of the ball,
with little thought of making openings for
their forwards. A. B. Burt at centre half-
back was the one exception, and at times
even his passes were none too well judged.
On the other hand the English half-backs
and backs invariably singled out the best-
placed forward and put him in possession
with a nearly-judge stroke. Hard hitting
has almost invariably been the undoing of
the Scottish side, and yet they never seem
to profit by experience. The Scottish for-
wards were naturally handicapped, but
were neither so fast nor clever as the
Englishmen; G. M. Elliott at outside was
much the best of them, and did some very
clever things.

Scotland had to play in face of a brilliant
sun during the first half, and anguish
made her position secure during this period
by scoring four times without response.
The

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the Gold Capsule Bottles respec-
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, April 13, 1914.

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

Our foreign telegrams to-day do not inspire much confidence in the maintenance of peace in Europe, to which the King of Rumania is just reported to have referred with satisfaction. The present state of feeling between Russia and Germany, to which expression has been given to in the press of both countries, and the Epirus problem in Albania are the principal factors in the situation. Not less important is the question of the future of Turkey's possessions in Asia Minor, which are at present attracting in an unusual degree the cupidity of European financiers and concession-hunters. All this has brought about a feeling of insecurity and of doubt whether the forces, naval and military, of the five great Continental Powers may not at any time come into collision with one another. Such equilibrium as there is rests upon the feeling that the forces of the two groups of States into which Europe is divided roughly balance one another. People have lately been puzzled by a sudden storm which burst forth in the German newspapers against Russia and which has not yet been completely allayed. This, as might have been expected, has roused the militarists of both countries, as evidenced by the present activity of the Duma, where anti-German feeling is apparently running high. It is obvious from the writings in the German papers that, according to popular opinion, Germany's weapons and her armour weigh heavy upon her and that she cannot bear them long, and therefore must not wait long before using them. Again, Russian papers indicate that Russia's quarrel with Germany is that Germany has supported Austria-Hungary in opposing Russian policy in the Balkans. Russia, as has recently been openly declared, wishes to play an effectual part in the next European conflagration. With this view she has set to work to improve her railway network so as to be able to move her armies to the western frontier. She has moved her European army corps nearer to the German and Austrian borders and created two more army corps. She has increased by a few months the three years' service of her soldiers and will have with the colours for several years to come more than a million men in Europe. She is improving her fortresses and piling up military stores, supplies and transport in her western districts. She is, it is reported, tempting people in Galicia to emigrate into Russia so as to deprive Austria-Hungary of recruits. France, too, is making most strenuous efforts in the direction of Army reform, and the Three Years' Service Bill is the engrossing question of French politics to-day. These facts must be taken as evidence of the ideas and spirit pervading Europe, or at any rate of a large section of it, and all the arts of diplomacy may fail should the war fever at some crucial moment take a strong hold on any of these countries. Of

course, in the European balance of forces the British Navy is the makeweight that keeps the scales even, and it is certain that, if England were thought for any reason to be disarmed or paralysed or not to have her Navy ready, that equilibrium would be lost.

In an article on the Entente on Friday we commented on its vital significance as the prime factor in the combined foreign policy of England and France. It is admittedly a tower of strength, but, to keep this strength unimpaired, a return to a more normal policy in Turkey seems to be imperative. Already complaints are being made of the French scramble for concessions and spheres in Asiatic Turkey, in the reconstruction of which Turkey has a right to depend on England's assistance and disinterestedness; and doubts have arisen as to the wisdom of a dual arrangement whereby one partner can claim and obtain more privileges than the other, and accusations have been levied against the British Foreign Office for not having given that support to British enterprise in Asia Minor which, it is argued, was being given by the French Government to French interests. Certain French claims in Syria, Anatolia, and along the Black Sea are undeniable, but it may be pointed out that the state of public opinion created by the obvious difference in the policy pursued in the Near East by the two members of the Entente contains germs of dissatisfaction which are directly harmful to Anglo-French interests and indirectly harmful to those of the Ottoman Empire.

PERSIA'S TROUBLES.

The frequency of attacks by brigands on trade caravans and gendarmic convoys, as is illustrated by the latest telegram from Persia, draws attention once more to the still unstable condition of that country. It is to be hoped, however, that the Persian Government will show less apparent unconcern at this latest outrage. It cannot be disputed that up to the revolution of 1906 the Persian Government had been indifferent to the popular welfare and the country had been governed from day to day without method, doctrine or political programme. To speak accurately, it was not so much a bad system of Government as an absence of any system at all. However that might be, the results were felt less as a harmful despotism than as total chaos in the finances of the country. This state of affairs could not, of course, be long viewed with indifference by the best elements of the Persian people, and the intellectuals, most of whom had received a European education, had little trouble to combine with the aristocracy, who were in fear of their own prerogatives being endangered, in order to impose on the Shah some form of constitutional government. The peasants, too, although European ideas of liberty were in the main strange or novel to them, were carried along in the movement as they were led to expect that a constitutional regime meant relief, at any rate, from their far too heavy burden of taxation and the tyranny of local officials. The three elements found no difficulty in dictating their wishes to the Shah Muzaffer-ed-Din, and on August 5, 1906, His Majesty signed the Firman giving Persia a Parliament. On September 9 the electoral laws were promulgated, and on October 7 the first Persian Majlis was inaugurated. The National Assembly went to work at once to elaborate a constitutional law of the Empire. Almost at the outset, however, it was inevitable that the leadership of the Majlis should pass into the hands of the intellectuals from the aristocracy, who were not only dissolute and indifferent but hopelessly divided against itself. The intellectuals, although sincere and enthusiastic, were idealistic and impatient, and in their attempt to force a democratic revolution of thought on a people, the bulk of whom were uncultivated and illiterate, made the usual mistake of unpractical reformers in assuming that a whole people could pass abruptly from absolute secular passivity to liberty without the progressive evolution of time. This was demonstrated at the debut of the new regime. Without any definite programme, without strength or cohesion, the new Government was soon overwhelmed by a disorderly Chamber. Political clubs were formed with the main object of carrying on a party warfare. The press, prolific if more or less ephemeral, confounding liberty with anarchy, preached the most subversive doctrines. The outcome was inevitable and the conflict in which the nation became engaged threw the country into chaos, culminating in the exile of the Shah. The peace which followed, however, was of short duration. Discord appeared in the ranks of the Constitutionalists, but, notwithstanding this, the Chamber was elected, and the deputies again grouped themselves into factions. It was not on political questions that they finally came to grief, but on mere questions of personal interests, the result being that Ministers, instead of seeking to promulgate some coherent national policy or attempting to realise some urgent reform, began to be governed by coteries. It was under these condi-

tions that Abdul Kassim Khan, Nasr-ul-Mulk, was called upon to take up the heavy burden of the Regency. His administration, so far as one is able to judge, has been generally that of a cultured, capable and thoughtful man, although he cannot point to any great achievements; and it is much to his credit that, surrounded as he is by intrigue, faction and incapacity, he has steered clear of shoals. Having been educated at Balliol, he is Anglophile, and is said to be much esteemed by Sir Edward Grey, who is as anxious as the Regent to restore solidity to the finances of Persia and to strengthen the Government, of which the Shah will formally assume charge in July. We would add that we have purposely refrained from referring to the share of the Anglo-Russian Convention in shaping the destinies of the country, as that, being the principal international factor in the modern history of Persia, needs examination in a subsequent article.

Notes of the Day.

Russia's Finance.

According to Reuter, the speeches just made in the Duma in the course of a debate on a Bill concerning German corn imported into Finland are likely to create resentment in Germany. Probably the speeches were deliberately directed against Germany as a kind of retaliation for the German outbreak of Russophobia which was started at the beginning of last month by the "Cologne Gazette." In regard to the war policy of the Russian militarists, efforts have been made, both in Russia and Germany, to minimise the significance of the press campaign in the two countries and to give a more pacific explanation of the proposed increase of Russian military strength. These efforts have not been attended with much success, and it is to be feared similar difficulties will be manifested in the settlement of the new commercial treaty upon which, as stated by Reuter, "the future friendly relations of the two Empires will largely depend." Of course, at this juncture it is but natural that the most serious question in Russia is that of finance, and it is of interest to note that the preliminary figures of the Russian Budget show a total expenditure of £350,000,000 sterling, of which £97,500,000 is devoted to national defence. The Budget is made to balance by taking about £2,300,000 from the Treasury reserve, —last year it was £2,900,000,—and £93,500,000 comes from the spirit monopoly. Now the Government is, very properly, making great efforts to induce the peasants not to drink spirits; but apparently it dare not raise the price of the poisonous stuff which it makes and sells.

The Case of Aziz Ali Bey.

With regard to the "judicial murder" in Constantinople which, as reported by Reuter, has greatly perturbed the Anglo-Mussulman world in Egypt, a certain amount of mystery continues to enshroud the charges against Aziz Ali Bey. Reuter is able to state that Aziz Ali was charged with the mismanagement of Government funds in Tripoli, but, according to the Turkish newspapers, there are two others. One is that he left Benghazi without permission, and another that he ill-treated the Arabs. These two charges cannot stand, as Aziz Ali, when telegraphed to by the Porte to cease fighting, replied by resigning his commission and carrying on hostilities "on his own." It has transpired that when he returned to Egypt in August last he telegraphed to the Porte through the Ottoman Commissariat for permission to serve again in the Army, and he was duly reinstated. Obviously, once he had resigned he was a free man, and did nothing irregular in returning to Egypt without asking leave from Stamboul. Moreover, if there was a military offence, the Porte condoned it by reinstating him. The other charge, which covers the shooting of traitorous Arabs, falls to the ground for similar reasons. There remains only the charge mentioned by Reuter, for which some justification might have been found, though it would appear difficult under the circumstances to find any conclusive evidence.

The Enemies of Aziz.

One would have thought that in view of past events in Cyrenaica the Porte would have been wise to have left all questions of this nature alone. It appears more and more certain, however, that the Committee had no settled charge to formulate when it arrested Aziz Ali,—the silence that has been maintained and the delay that has arisen in bringing him before the court-martial prove this,—and that the personal feelings of its members outweighed all considerations of prudence and precipitated an action which, it may be remembered, caused an outcry in the Egyptian press. It is stated that the men at the back of the arrest of Aziz Ali are Enver Pasha and Sheikh Abdul Aziz Shawish. The former is said to be exceedingly jealous of Aziz Ali's popularity with the Arabs and of his success in Cyrenaica. As regards the latter, the motive for his enmity is not so apparent, but a story is told of Sheikh Shawish's brother which

throws some light on his relations with Aziz Ali. According to the Cairo correspondent of "The Near East," Shawish's brother acted as a sort of contractor to the Turkish Army in Tripoli. As cash was not always forthcoming he accepted notes signed by Enver Pasha in payment of the amounts due. After Enver left Aziz Ali remained in charge, and Shawish's brother produced the notes and demanded payment in cash. Aziz Ali refused, first because he had no money and secondly because he could not accept responsibility for obligations incurred by Enver. Under pressure Aziz Ali promised to "honour" some of the notes as soon as the next supply of funds arrived from Egypt. News of this reached the persons who administered these funds, and orders were transmitted to Aziz Ali that the money, when sent, was in no circumstances to be used for the purpose he proposed, and so he had to decline to honour any of the notes produced. Words ensued, and Shawish's brother became so heated that Aziz Ali had to order him away. He returned to Egypt and informed the Sheikh, and it is probably from this incident that the charge of mispending Government funds has sprung.

"The East and the West."

In "The East and the West" for April, received by the last mail, there are two contributions of special interest to India. In the course of an eloquent article on "The Bhagavad Gita as an aid to the Christian Missionary," the Rev. J. R. Bacon urges that the study of the Gita will deepen the missionary's love and reverence for the past of India, and will broaden and strengthen his sympathy with her "in her search after the Furbushattams, the Samudhantas, of her early dreams, the Jesus of the Gospels, the goal to which all human thought is slowly but surely tending and where it must inevitably arrive." The other article is Mr. Satish C. Chatterji, of Delhi, who writes on "Indian Christians and National Ideals," in which the writer discusses the "denationalisation" of Indian Christians from the religious, political and social standpoints.

The Dowry System.

While it may be somewhat difficult to Europeans and non-Hindus in this country to grasp the full significance of the outcry against the marriage-dowry system among Hindus, it is obvious that large numbers, both of the educated and uneducated classes, feel the weight of the system as highly burdensome and iniquitous. Persons not fully acquainted with the cast-iron nature of some of the Hindu customs might wonder why parties to a match should not regulate the dowry according to their means, why the parents of a bride in poor circumstances should desire a bridegroom who will demand more than they can reasonably afford. But there are certain factors at work among Hindus which prevent the marriage market being in any appreciable degree affected by the laws of supply and demand. First there is the *shastric* ban against late marriages, in consequence of which the parents of a girl under 14 are compelled to dispose of her in marriage at whatever cost before she attains a certain age. No doubt there are texts to be found in Manu and other Hindu law books which permit late marriages under certain conditions. But such permissive texts are held to have no effect in the face of a host of others to be found in these very books, wherein such marriages are held to be odious and sinful. In these circumstances, social reformers cannot lay much store by *shastric* injunctions against early marriages. Next to the practice of early marriages, rigidity of the custom of fixing the amount of dowries, which prevails in certain communities among Hindus, is responsible for the evil complained of. Among the Bhatias of Bombay, for example, the minimum amount of dowry was fixed at Rs. 3,500 by a caste meeting held three or four years back. Before that the minimum compatible with "caste respectability" was Rs. 4,000, but owing to the importunities of a few reformers, the figure was lowered by Rs. 500. So that, if a Bhatia youth or his parents cannot procure these Rs. 3,500 at the lowest and present them as dowry to the other side, the youth will remain a bachelor, rather than marry a girl at a less price, for this would lower him in the estimation of his caste fellows! Another factor which indirectly promotes the evils of the dowry system is the prohibition of intermarriages among the numerous castes and sub-castes of the Hindu community. This prohibition naturally puts a limit to the number of brides and bridegrooms available in the market in a particular community, and thus keeps up their price.

Dowry System not Based on Economic Basis.

That the dowry system, however, is not based on any sound economic basis, but only on long prevailing social custom, will be apparent when it is found that the system obtains even among those communities which do not object to late marriage. In Bombay there are Shenvis, Kayasthas, Pathare Prabhus, etc., who keep their girls unmarried till 20 or more, if the parents are unable to offer the large dowries which the communal system has fixed. But these communities would on no account lower the scale of the dowries, which press so hard on them. Again the dowry is not always paid by the bride's party alone, but sometimes by the bridegroom to the bride. Such the custom among the Bhatias referred to above, among whom it is the bridegroom and not the bride who pays a dowry to the other party. In Cochin Bhatias, Orissas, the Punjabis, a similar custom is said to prevail. There being no religious obligation for the early marriage of a male youth, in the case of a girl, it is obvious that these cases it is pure and crystallised "tom" alone that is responsible for the rigidity of the marriage market. No dower there is a paucity of brides among Bhatias as also in the Punjab, but the custom still prevails where there were a plethora of brides, instead of the present scarcity. Hence for the remedying of the evils of dowry system the mere raising of the scale of marriage or even intermarriages will not suffice, though they would undoubtedly go some way in that direction. By education and enlightenment alone can the evil in course of time.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

SURRENDER OF
TORREON.

BRITISH CONSUL FIRED ON.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT
TAMPICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

EL PASO, April 10.

It appears that Mr. Cummins, British Consul at Gomez Palacio, under strong pressure from General Villa, went to Torreón to demand the surrender of the town. Mr. Cummins performed the mission under protest. When returning to the rebel lines he was subjected to a rifle fire.

The United States official report says that Mr. Cummins carried the British flag and that when he returned General Villa embraced and thanked him.

FIGHTING AT TAMPICO.

GENERAL VILLA'S ENORMOUS LOOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Fighting continues at Tampico. The gunboats, Vera Cruz and Zaragoza, are shelling Arbol Grande. The State Department announces that the situation regarding foreign property at Tampico is complicated.

The rebel assailants occupy the Waterspice Oil Refineries, which are under fire from the Federal gunboats and loss of the entire property is feared.

Agencia Commercial, which is German property, has been burned.

The newspaper "Telegraf" states that General Villa's principal loot at Torreón was 15,000,000 dollars worth of cotton.

AMERICAN MARINES ARRESTED

APOLOGY DEMANDED.

MEXICO CITY, April 11.

A detachment of the American marines securing the petrol at Tampico, were arrested by the Federals. After protest they were released and an apology was demanded within twenty-four hours.

President Huerta made a statement disavowing the act of a subordinate.

WRETCHED PLIGHT OF EXPELLED
SPANIARDS.

MADRID, April 11.

The Government has been informed that a thousand Spaniards were expelled from Torreón and are now in a wretched plight. Steps will be taken to repatriate them. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has discussed the matter with the United States Ambassador.

SECURITY OF BRITISH MINING
PROPERTY ASSURED.

EL PASO, April 11.

As a result of the representations of the British Consul regarding the security of British mining property in North-West Mexico, General Carranza has instructed the rebel chiefs that British rights must be respected.

THE PANAMA TOLLS.

REPEAL OF EXEMPTIONS CLAUSE
REQUIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Speaking in the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Republican) announced that he supported President Wilson's policy in the matter of the Panama tolls, saying that decent respect for the opinions of mankind and the distrust and in some cases dislike with which the United States were regarded abroad, required a prompt repeal of the exemptions clause.

ENFRANCHISED AMERICAN
WOMEN.ADVOCACY OF A MATRIMONIAL
BUREAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

The newly enfranchised women of Illinois are advocating the establishment of a Matrimonial Bureau in Chicago, which shall be empowered to check the issue of licenses.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

The death is announced of Lord Suffield. The death is announced of Canon Joseph McCormick, Honorary Chaplain to the King.

RUSSIA'S FINANCE.

THE ANTI-GERMAN POLICY.

NEW DUTY ON GERMAN
IMPORT TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The Duma, besides adopting the motion of urgency regarding the Bill concerning the German corn imported into Finland, has also adopted by an overwhelming majority the Government Bill imposing a duty of thirty kopecks per good on grain, peas and beans.

The speeches showed that the measure was directed against German trade. These measures are likely to create resentment in Germany, with whom Russia has, before long, to negotiate a new treaty of commerce upon which the future friendly relations of the two Empires will largely depend.

GERMAN IMPORTS OUSTING
RUSSIAN PRODUCTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.

The Duma has adopted a motion demanding the urgency for a debate on the bill taxing German corn imported into Finland. The Reporter on the bill gave figures showing that the German imports were gradually ousting the Russian products from Finland.

"BEFORE A GREAT ECONOMIC
DUEL."

The Duma has by an overwhelming majority adopted the Government Bill for a duty of thirty kopecks per good on grain, peas and beans. The speeches delivered made it clear that the measure was anti-German. The President of the Agricultural Committee of the Duma declared that they were on the eve of a great economic duel and that concessions were impossible.

THE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

The Duma has adjourned until the 23rd. instant after adopting grants of 10,000,000 roubles for dry docks etc. and dock-yards and 77,000,000, under definite conditions, for warships and naval workshops in 1914, in connection with the five years' shipbuilding programme.

ALLOCATION FOR PAYMENT OF
LOANS.PUBLIC FUND FOR MILITARY
PURPOSES.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.

Speaking before the Budget Committee of the Duma the Minister of Finance said that while not opposing the allocation of 28,000,000 roubles for paying off the loans which the Committee demanded, he would draw the attention of the members of the Committee to the expediency of circumspection in the disposal of public funds as they might be required for military purposes.

MILITARY BALLOON BURSTS.

TWO KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

A sudden gust of wind to-day burst the envelope of an Italian military balloon moored to a tree near Milan and surrounded by spectators. Two persons were killed and fifty slightly injured.

TRIBAL RAID IN TRIPOLI.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF BY ITALIAN
GARRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

The Italian garrison at Buguzal, Tripoli, repulsed an attack by six hundred tribesmen killing and wounding a hundred. The Italians had nine casualties.

LOOPING THE LOOP.

MR. HAMEL'S EXTRAORDINARY
FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

Mr. Hamel, at Bournemouth yesterday, looped the loop twenty-one times, descending eventually from a height of 2,300 feet.

EASTER FESTIVITIES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

Large congregations attended the Good Friday religious processions which marched through the streets. The weather was fine. A hundred thousand persons watched a football match in London. Four airmen looped the loop at Hendon in spite of a gale.

BALKAN TROUBLES.

TRIPLE ENTENTE AND THE
GREEK NOTE.ALBANIANS DEFEATED BY
EPIROTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, April 10.

The reply of the Triple Entente to the Greek Note regarding Albania and the Aegean Islands has been handed to Count Berchtold. The Entente promises to use its influence to secure that the rights and wishes of the Epirotes shall be respected in Albania and demands guarantees for the rights of the Mahomedans in the Islands ceded to Greece.

GREEK EVACUATION OF NORTH
EPIRUS.

ROME, April 10.

It is stated here that the Triple Entente's reply to the Greek Note regarding Albania and the Aegean Islands conforms with Austro-Italian views. Moreover, the Entente Powers agree with the Austrian view that Greek evacuation of North Epirus ought in no wise to be delayed. The unanimity of Europe regarding Albania is now considered to be achieved.

SITUATION IN NORTHERN ALBANIA

LONDON, April 11.

"The Times" in a special article describing the situation in Northern Albania, says that while everything is at present quiet, the conditions do not inspire confidence for a peaceful future.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL PHILLIPS.

The paper pays a tribute to the restraining influence of Colonel Phillips, commanding the international garrison at Skutari in averting a trouble and counselling patience to the restless tribes who object to the incorporation with Montenegro, but says that trouble is inevitable unless the frontier is altered.

ALBANIANS DRIVEN BACK.

ATHENS, April 12.

The Albanians have occupied the villages between Premeti and Leskoviki. They were attacked by the Epirotes, and compelled to withdraw with heavy loss.

KING OF RUMANIA ON THE PEACE
OF EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The King of Rumania in an interview expressed his heartfelt desire for the maintenance of peace in Europe. His Majesty said that a new war in the Balkans would be most terrible. He believed that with the encouragement and support of Europe, the Prince of Wied would succeed in reorganising Albania.

TURKISH FINANCE.

LOAN AGREEMENTS INITIALED
IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Agreements in connection with a big Turkish loan and other financial facilities, also regarding Turkish concessions to French groups, have been initialed in Paris.

LOAN FOR MONTENEGRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CETINJE, April 10.

The Powers have addressed a collective note to Montenegro intimating that the promised loan of 40,000,000 francs has been arranged satisfactorily for Montenegro.

NEW RAILWAY FROM JIND TO
PANIPAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction of a line of railway on the five foot six inches gauge from Jind Station on the Southern Punjab Railway to Panipat Station on the Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway, a distance of about 43.61 miles by the following agencies, (a) from Jind station to Jind City station a distance of about 3 miles by the N.W. Railway, (b) from Jind City station to Panipat distance of about 40.61 miles by the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway. The project will be known as the Jind-Panipat Railway.

HAIL STORM AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 11.

The weather here is in an unsettled condition. A big hailstorm accompanied by thunder and a heavy shower passed over Nagpur this afternoon. After the storm was over there was another heavy shower.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

KING'S VISIT TO PORT
SUNLIGHT.

THE TROUBLE IN THE ARMY.

AN ELIZABETHAN PLAY.

BOHEMIA IN THE CAFE ROYAL.

The Royal visit to Port Sunlight and the shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co., the first entertainment given by "The Venturers," the latest London Club whose object is to popularise the stage, and the unique nightly gatherings at the Cafe Royal formed the principal social topics of interest in mail week; a week which was "permeated with politics."

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Thanks to the military crisis in Ireland and the political crisis at Westminster their Majesties' visit to Port Sunlight and the shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Company was a very hurried affair. They had, however, a magnificent reception and even the most travelled Prince in Europe must have found in Sir William Lever's wonderful workman colony something unique in the relations between Capital and Labour.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

London has been pervaded with politics during the past week. Famous generals have been imported wholesale for consultations at the War Office and Ministers have been running between one another's departments incessantly; the Prime Minister and the War Minister have been to and fro from Buckingham Palace and the King's Secretary has been a constant caller at Downing Street. It all reminds one of Disraeli's famous description of London during the crisis that followed the death of William IV.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that a telegram received from the King on Wednesday at "Knowsley Hall" marked as the office of dispatch. Evidently a private wire had been laid on to Lord Derby's house, a precaution which is only taken at times of keen political crisis.

THE SEELY FAMILY.

Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War who has been the central figure in all this excitement is a tall, good-looking, popular man of the typical public-school type, and still many years the right side of fifty. He was once a Unionist and it may be remembered that he and Mr. Winston Churchill crossed the floor of the House on the same occasion. They are a well-to-do family, the Seelys; his father, Sir Charles Seely, having considerable property in the Midlands and the Isle of Wight. The founder of the family was Colonel Seely's grandfather, a Lancashire man who amassed money and bought estates in Surrey, the Isle of Wight and his own native district. A great deal of the Seely money is derived from collieries; Colonel Seely's eldest brother is the practical administrator of these interests.

THE CURRAGH AND THE GOUGHS.

Curragh Camp, where the military trouble first began, is not a place where the military officer usually looks for trouble. It is one of the pleasantest places that the heart of a soldier can desire; certainly by far the pleasantest in Ireland. Aldershot cannot be compared with it for sports. It has been described as the healthiest place in the Kingdom. It is quite close to Kildare, while the distance from Dublin is not too great to interfere with an occasional visit to Ireland's official capital. Brigadier-General Gough, who was the first officer to offer to resign over the Ulster question, is very popular in Ireland, which to all intents and purposes is his native country. The Goughs were originally a Wiltshire family and it was early in the seventeenth century that the branch to which the general belongs settled in Limerick. In those days their services were given more to the Church than the militant services, and it was in connection with an ecclesiastical appointment that the immediate ancestor of General Gough went to the Emerald Isle. Of late years the Goughs have given a wonderful account of themselves as soldiers. The grandfather of the present Viscount Gough was that great soldier whose brilliant command in India followed a distinguished career in the Napoleonic wars and in China. It is worth noting, by the way, that his youngest daughter married the late Sir Patrick Grant, Brigadier-General Gough, who is a cousin of Lord Gough, is a son of the late General Sir Charles Gough who was a V.C., while his brother, Colonel Gough, is also a V.C. Even a third V.C. was won for the family by General Gough's uncle the late Sir Hugh Gough, who was until his recent death, keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London. No wonder the army is proud of the Goughs and that their influence has to be reckoned with.

SIR HUGH LANE'S PICTURES.

The recent attack on the Velasquez Venus in the National Gallery reminds me that there have just been removed from that building some important modern pictures that were of great interest to visitors, especially students. This was a collection that Sir Hugh Lane had offered to the Dublin gallery on condition that an

appropriate building would be found in which to hang them. For some unknown reason the Dublin authorities refused and they were hung on loan in our National Gallery. It is Sir Hugh Lane who gave the collection it owns at present. Sir Hugh is an interesting personality and entirely the maker of his own fortune. The son of a clergyman in county cork, he and his sister were brought up by their aunt Lady Gregory, so well known in connection with the revival of Irish plays and Irish literature. Sir Hugh as a boy was a difficult subject and showed little or no inclination to education on the ordinary lines, so he was sent to the late Mr. Colnaghi, the famous dealer in old masters and works of art. It was there that he developed a marvellous insight into pictures; an insight that nearly amounts to genius. He has been connected with the foundation of more than one gallery including two in British South Africa. It will be remembered that a short while ago Sir Hugh sold a fine collection of old Dutch Masters to South Africa. In that appearance he bears a remarkable resemblance to Mr. Dillon, the Nationalist Member of Parliament, though he is of course much younger.

MR. PLOWDEN CURED BY RADIUM.

The other day I referred to the marvellous cure of Mr. Plowden, the popular Magistrate at Marylebone Police Court. Although Mr. Plowden himself never despaired, I know as a fact that last summer the doctors had decided that the end was but a matter of weeks. On Monday Mr. Plowden resumed his seat on the Bench amid the congratulations of practising solicitors and to the great delight of the official; one might add the prisoners for Mr. Plowden is singularly popular among the criminal classes. This recovery is a wonderful tribute to the efficiency of "radium;" though if the cost of the operation were known it would be an eloquent advocacy in favour of generous contributions by the well-to-do in order that their poorer neighbours might benefit by this wonderful discovery.

A NEW MAGISTRATE.

Speaking of Mr. Plowden's recovery reminds me that London has just got a new Magistrate. This is Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce who has been appointed a Magistrate at Bow Street. Very few people realise that with the exception of Bow Street there is no promotion among Metropolitan Magistrates. The removal from one Court to another means nothing, for the salary is always £1,500 a year with the exception of Bow Street which is £1,800. To its honour be it said that appointments by Mr. Asquith's Government have often enough been unbiased by political considerations, especially those legal appointments that fell to the gift of Lord Loreburn when Lord Chancellor; but Mr. Wilberforce's appointment must be regarded as Mr. McKenna's reward to one who has fought a constituency for the party.

"THE VENTURERS."

London has not lacked societies for the encouragement of theatre-going and to increase interest in stage work, during the last twenty years. It is more than twenty years that what was then known as the "Playgoers' Club," and is now known as the "The Venturers," was founded. It was probably the first of these numerous institutions to popularise the stage. The late Lord Loreburn when Lord Chancellor, the late Mr. Wilberforce's appointment must be regarded as Mr. McKenna's reward to one who has fought a constituency for the party.

THE CAFE ROYAL.

One of the sights of London nowadays is the Cafe Royal in Regent Street from 11 p.m. till closing time. This famous restaurant has always been cosmopolitan and more or less interesting, but seldom has it been frequented by so remarkable a crowd as is seen there just now, nor has the drinking of absinthe ever proceeded on so extensive a scale. Here you will see the sculptor school of painter, the new school of sculptor headed by Epstein, whose monument of Oscar Wilde in Paris has created so much discussion, the poet, the novelist and the journalists. Many nations are represented and many languages spoken. But there is the brotherhood of true Bohemians and no sign of that reserve and stiffness supposed to be inseparable from English life. A new type of woman is to be seen at the Cafe Royal; a type that has not been seen by those who have not been in England of recent years. An excellent example is Miss Lilian Shelley, a really brilliant young lady who may be recognised by a head of hair that would have done credit to those followers of the Mahdi, whom Rudyard Kipling's Tommy Atkins nicknamed "Fuzzy Wuzzy." Miss Shelley is known to the public as the energetic "Revue" actress who created the famous "Popsy Wopsy," to her friends as a writer of really good sonnets, a lady who was trained by Dr. Reske, who is likely to succeed in a higher class of entertainment than that in which she is at present engaged.

PERSERVATION OF WATERLOO.

Last week I referred to the desire on the part of the Belgian Government to preserve the field of Waterloo especially in deference to British sentiment in the matter. It seems that the movement on the part of the Duke of Wellington and his friends has had its due effect, for at the express wish of the King of the Belgians a Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives and passed. It is probable that no other Bill has ever been so quickly passed in the whole history of Parliaments, for the whole thing scarcely took more than half an hour.

COLONEL SEELY ON
HIS RESIGNATIONDENIAL OF ARMED ATTACK
AGAINST ULSTERWHY GENERALS FRENCH
AND EWART RESIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Speaking at Long Eaton, Colonel Seely strenuously denied any idea that an armed attack against Ulster had been planned. He intimated that he resigned because the document which he gave to General Gough, though intended to be applicable to the whole Army, was regarded as a charter of conditional obedience. He had hoped to retain the services of Sir John French and Sir John Ewart but they took the view, that though the document was only a statement of fact, it had been construed into a trophy. Therefore they could do nothing but resign. The King had nothing to do with the document.

"GRAVE DANGER OF BLOODSHED."

LONDON, April 12.

Colonel Seely, speaking at Draycott, said there had been grave danger of bloodshed in Ireland through hot-headed persons seizing arms in isolated depots. Hence his moving troops to Ulster. His orders were punctually and implicitly obeyed, but the Conservative newspapers went mad on the subject.

Colonel Seely denied that there had been a plot to butcher Ulstermen, as many, including the majority of the officers and men in the Army, apparently believed. Moreover, the belief of many Liberals that there was a plot in the Army to disobey orders and so shatter Home Rule, was groundless. His determination simply was to safeguard Government property, and it was never intended to employ the Army to crush political opposition. Thereby, the great principle for which their forefathers had fought had been upheld.

ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

EFFECT ON THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 10.

Interest is growing in the approaching visit of the King and Queen. The leading firms in Paris will present to their Majesties a golden book with the signatures of prominent commercial men in a casket. The Queen will also receive a present of needle-work representing the apotheosis of the Entente Cordiale framed in gold.

Schemes for the decoration of the city promise to provide a most magnificent spectacle.

The French press expresses a hope that the visit of King George to Paris and the projected visit of the Tsar will lead the Triple Entente towards a closer and a more permanent organisation of forces and interests. Such is declared to be the wish of all Frenchmen.

PARIS, Apr. 11.

The Municipal Council will present to the King and Queen a picture by Antoine Druet representing the Royal visit to the Gwalior rock citadel.

Gwalior Rock citadel stands on an isolated rock about 350ft. high and nearly perpendicular in the upper parts. The fortress contains wells and reservoirs of water, and is inaccessible except by steps up the side of the rock. Gwalior the town at the northern angle of the base of the rock, is built of stone and has some remarkable ruins of temples and an interesting example of old Hindu palace architecture.

INTER-COLONIAL WIRELESS CHAIN
IN FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 11.

Work on the inter-colonial wireless chain will commence forthwith. The principal stations will be Timbuctoo, Jibuti, Antananarivo, Pondicherry, Saigon, Noumea, Papeete, Marquesas Islands and Martinique. Most of the stations will have a range of from two to three thousand miles.

ABOLITION OF SHIP'S POLICE.

TO BE EXTENDED TO WHOLE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

The experiment of abolishing ships' police on the new battleship, Queen Mary, has been so successful that it will now be extended to the whole Navy.

DAMAGE TO BERLIN STATUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

A Frenchman, believed to be demented, has considerably damaged the statues in Siegesallee, in Berlin, with knife and stone.

POLITICS AND ARMY CHANGES.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMAND.

CURIOUS REPORT AS TO THE FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

"The Times" suggests that politics had something to do with the Army changes recently. It is believed that Sir James Wolfe Murray has been induced to accept the Command in South Africa on the urgent and pressing solicitations of Colonel Seely. It is said that by the withdrawal of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hart, Commanding in South Africa, the Government wish to underline for political reasons their dissociation from the drastic action of General Botha and the South African Government.

CURIOUS REPORTS OF PROMOTION.

"The Times" says that curious reports are current concerning the future, and that if it is true that Colonel Seely, proposed to promote Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hart, to the Generals' list over Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks and Lieutenant-General Sir James Plumer, the Army would consider itself a victim of a political manoeuvre. "The Times" concludes by saying that the meaning of these intrigues should be explained.

SUGGESTION OF POLITICAL MOTIVE UNFOUNDED.

The Colonial Office, interviewed by a Reuter's representative regarding the Government's attitude towards the Union, intimated that the Government's attitude had not changed since Mr. Harcourt's statement of February 12th. The suggestion of a political motive, therefore, was unfounded.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES TO BE RESISTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, April, 10.

The labour demonstration and processions to-day attracted huge crowds. Afterwards, a mass meeting of over eight thousand was held in the Market Square.

Mr. Tom Mann made a speech, after which the meeting passed a resolution to resist to the utmost any repressive measures introduced in Parliament.

NEW CITY HALL FOR DUNDEE

SIR JAMES CAIRD'S MUNIFICENT GIFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Sir James Caird has presented £100,000 to Dundee with which to build the City hall.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

PROSPECT OF A NORMAL RECOVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, April 10.

The King had a quiet night, though he was in some pain. The wound is healing satisfactorily.

STOCKHOLM, April 11.

The King passed a quiet night and slept well. The pain has greatly diminished, and there is every prospect of a normal recovery.

ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY NEARLY COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, (British Columbia) Apr. 10. The last spike in the National Transcontinental Railway has been driven in at a point in the Neeraco Valley. Trains will run from the Atlantic to the Pacific in August.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

NEW VISITING PROFESSOR OF POETRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. Alfred Noyes has been elected visiting Professor of Poetry at the Princeton University.

The Chancellor of the Allahabad University has been pleased to reappoint the Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal, of Allahabad, Vice-Chancellor with effect from 1st April, 1914.

TRIBAL RAID ON PERSIAN FRONTIER.

BRIGANDS LOOT GENDARMERIE CONVOY.

MAJOR MOELLER WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

According to a telegram to "The Times" from Teheran, the brigands have attacked and looted a gendarmierie convoy between Sultanabad and Kum. Major Moeller was wounded.

THE MISSING SEALER.

TRACES OF WRECKED VESSEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. JOHNS, April 10.

The search for the Southern Cross has been finally abandoned. The returning sealers are convinced that she foundered in the blizzard off Cape Pine.

The steamer Kyle announces by wireless that she has sighted seal-pelts floating on the sea seventy miles south-west of Cape St. Mary's. It is supposed that they are from the Southern Cross.

AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE.

SIR GEORGE REID OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

Sir George Reid arrived in London yesterday from Australia. In an interview, he dwelt on the prosperity of Australia, and said that her attachment to the Motherland was growing stronger every year.

The remarkable development of Japan and Germany emphasised for Australia the importance of her Imperial connection; but the Australians did not mean to rely on that connection. She had adopted compulsory military training in a splendid spirit of enthusiastic patriotism.

The position in the Far East was not satisfactory. The time must come when the Indian Empire must help to maintain the Fleet in the Pacific. So, too, must Canada. The wonderful changes in the American tariff had substantially increased Australian exports to United States. He trusted that British merchants would be alive to the economic and other changes which the great increase in the American demand for Australia's products would effect.

There was also another factor. Japan was making great changes in her methods. She was promoting national stamina and encouraging the importation of wheat and meat. This demand was bound to influence the world's markets. It was certain to cause a tremendous development in the production of the Commonwealth.

FAMINE IN U. P.

OVER 30,000 PEOPLE RECEIVING RELIEF.

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 11.

During the week ending 4th April, slight to moderate rain fell in many parts of India, but in the United Provinces the week was rainless except a few showers in Allahabad and Ghazipur. Relief operations are actively in progress in the famine areas and up till now about 30,248 people are in receipt of relief. Takavi is being distributed for wells and "bandhis." The number on famine works is not increasing. The public health is generally good. Medical arrangements are sufficient. Crime shows a slight increase in two districts. No increase in mortality is reported. Emigration and immigration continue on a small scale. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Blankets and clothing are being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles are being given to indigent respectable people and to purdah women from charitable funds. Fodder is scarce throughout the distressed area and water is deficient in Bundelkhand. The price basis is from nine and a half to thirteen seers per rupee.

The Kharedi Audich Brahmin community of Rajkot having resolved to open a boarding house for the Brahmin boys in memory of the late Mr. Kevallam Mavji Dave, the first graduate in Kashiwar and an earnest advocate of education, the Kevallam Mavji Boarding House was opened at Rajkot on Friday by the Mahant Shree Ramprasadji of Jumnagar. Rs. 13,000 have been subscribed towards the fund by friends of the deceased.

MINERS' STRIKE.

£60,000 DISTRIBUTED IN STRIKE PAY.

BALLOT TO BE TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

At the instance of the Coal Conciliation Board a ballot will be taken of the Yorkshire miners on the question of continuing the strike or restricting it. At Rotherham, the original seat of the trouble, already £60,000 has been distributed in strike pay. Many works are closing down.

CARTERS' STRIKE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

The strike of the carters in London is threatening to spread. No settlement has been arrived at in the eleven weeks' strike in London though the strike pay is exhausted. The men are determined to resist the agreement which entails working with the non-Unionists.

THE PRICE OF RUBBER.

COMPANIES PREPARED TO COMBINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

At the Rubber Company meeting in Glasgow, Sir Frank Swettenham said that the companies were all prepared to adhere to any combination to raise the price over two shillings per pound, but the difficulty was that they had also to count on brokers, shippers etc., who had conflicting interests.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

CASES SMASHED IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

A suffragette to-day smashed with a hatchet the glass of a number of cases in the Asiatic Section of the British Museum. She was arrested.

A RIOTOUS SCENE.

LONDON, April 11.

The suffragette who smashed the glass of a number of cases in the Asiatic Section of the British Museum was to-day committed for trial after a riotous scene in which she flung a bundle of papers at the magistrate.

LONDON, April 11.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has started a lecturing tour on hunger strike in Austria, Hungary and Germany.

JAPANESE PREMIERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, April 10.

Count Okuma has been recommended for the Premiership.

Count Okuma, a member of the House of Peers, is often called by his admirers "the Grand Old Man of Japan," and there were many points of resemblance between him and the late Mr. Gladstone. He was to-day interviewed with him said:—"Count Okuma appears to possess that Royal and very useful gift of remembering anyone that he has ever met, and when I saw him the other day he reminded me of our conversation four years ago and then plunged into a discussion of the affairs of to-day." Count Okuma speaks rapidly and volubly. When speaking of the Yellow Peril which is supposed by some people to be looming in the near distance, he contended that the Japanese are not an aggressive race and he also argued that any man with an intelligent understanding of the Chinese must know that they are a peace-loving and unaggressive people. The Count has only one leg, the other having been blown off by a bomb some years ago.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

OFFICIAL MOURNING FOR ONE YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, April 11.

The death of the Dowager-Empress of Japan, is officially announced. Mourning for one year has been ordered.

COURT MOURNING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 12.

The King has commanded Court Mourning for eight days from yesterday for the late Dowager-Empress of Japan.

KILLED FOR ORNAMENTS.

MURDERER TRACED BY FOOTPRINTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 11.

The Sessions Judge of the Chattrigarh Division has convicted one Din Mahomed for murdering an old woman for her ornaments, and sentenced him to death.

An appeal was preferred before the bench of two additional Judicial Commissioners who in affirming the sentence of death observed that the only matter urged by the counsel for the appellant was that the question of the identity of the footprints was not a question of science or art, but their Lordships held that the question of the identity of footprints was a question of science and the opinion of a person specially skilled in that science was relevant in establishing the guilt of the accused Din Mahomed.

Though it was based on circumstantial evidence only, it justified the confirmation of the sentence.

WHITE WOLF'S RAIDS.

GRAVE SITUATION IN CHINA.

TOWNS LOOTED AND HUNDREDS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIANFU, April 10.

The general situation here is grave. Two thousand brigands, all good fighters, with crowds of armed camp-followers, are marching westwards and several towns have been captured and looted and hundreds of their inhabitants killed.

The proclamations of White Wolf, have been posted up denouncing the Government. Foreigners in the out-stations have been ordered to Sianfu, where 1,500 troops have arrived from Tungkwang. Others are following.

LOAN TO CHINA.

TROUBLE BREWING WITH LIGHTING AND WATER COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

According to a telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Peking, the prospectus of a new French £8,000,000 industrial loan shows that the bank concerned will undertake the Peking Tramways and Municipal works. The Peking electric lighting and waterworks companies have threatened to cut off supplies unless the implication that their rights have been transferred, is withdrawn.

THE "BIG FOUR."

AMERICAN POLO TEAM PRACTICING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

The American polo players have had their first practice game at Lakewood. Only two of the so-called "Big Four," Messrs. Milburn and Monty Waterbury, took part. In future, the practice games in preparation for the international matches will be played three times a week.

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL.

A POINTLESS DRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

In the final round of the Scottish Cup, the Celtic and the Hibernians drew at Glasgow, neither side scoring.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

FRANCE DEFEATED BY ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 12.

England beat France at hockey by 6-0.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

C-IN-C'S REVIEW AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 11.

This morning the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Beauchamp Duff, held a review of all the troops in the Lahore Cantonment on the brigade parade ground. After the review the officers present were introduced to His Excellency by General Watkins, with whom His Excellency breakfasted. The review was witnessed by the Lieutenant-Governor who motored out to the cantonment.

MADRAS, Apr. 11.

Colonel G. Downing, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on completion of his 'tenure of command after twenty-nine years' service in the regiment, proceeded to England by the s. s. Ischia. Major E. Fetherston Haugh will command the battalion until the arrival from England of the new Commanding Officer, Major A. Booth, now serving with the 2nd Battalion at Gravesend who is the next senior officer for promotion.

RANGOON, Apr. 11.

The 89th Punjab will embark on R.I.M.S. Dufferin which is expected tomorrow from the Far East with the 3rd Brahmin Regiment en route to India, and leave on Tuesday. The regiment was formed by the reconstruction of the old 29th Madras Infantry raised at Masulipatam in 1796. It received its present designation in 1903. The regiment was originally stationed in Melkita having served at Fort Stedman, Bharno, Mandalay, and Rangoon. In 1910 the regiment was specially chosen to act as support to the Military Police column proceeding from Myitkyina to Hpinaw on the Chinese frontier. The 89th Punjab have taken their fair share in sport in Burma, having always been prominent in Burma football and hockey tournaments and in the Upper Burma Athletic Association football tournament. They won the football cup once and the hockey cup twice in the last four years.

EASTER CONFERENCES

MANY GATHERINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

NEW DISPENSATION CONVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 12.

The first session of the New Dispensation Convention was held at the Ajodhya Brahma Mandir, Lucknow, yesterday afternoon. The blowing of conch shells followed by a song composed by the president, Her Highness the Dowager Maharajee of Cooch Behar, formed a fitting prelude to the solemn function. After a prayer in which she invoked the blessing of God and man the President alluded to the sacred associations of Ajodhya, which had been the inspiration of countless generations of Aryans in the past and which might yet become through this Convention the inspirer of all mankind. Special silver medallions of the Convention were then presented by the President to the delegates present. The Secretary of the Convention, Mr. J. K. Koar, read letters and telegrams including one from His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, wishing the "Sangha" success and another from the Maharajee of Mourbhanj.

Delegates from Sindh, Gujarat, the Punjab, and other places took part in the Convention and discussed the methods of the propaganda work. The day's sitting closed with a hymn specially composed by Mrs. Mahalanabis.

SESSION TERMINATED.

At to-day's sitting of the New Dispensation Convention, Dr. B. C. Ghosh, who arrived yesterday from Calcutta, conducted the divine service in English, after which the Rev. Promotho Lal Sen read a prayer composed by Keshub Chunder Sen dwelling on the significance of *Bhratri Ditiya*. After the service was over a *gaurik* was distributed among the delegates, followed by the sprinkling of rose water.

The President then went round putting chandan on the foreheads, and garlanding everyone present. The delegates, among whom were a number of ladies, numbered nearly one hundred. The session terminated with a song by Dr. Reubin, of Karachi.

LAHORE KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 11.

Quite a number of annual conferences are being held in Lahore during the Easter holidays, the principle being the tenth sitting of the All-India Kshatriya Conference which met this afternoon under the presidency of Baba Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, C.I.E., who is a lineal descendant of the Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh religion.

The proceeding, began with a welcome address by the Hon. Rai Ramsaran Das. The Presidential speech, which teemed with quotations from the Sikh scriptures, dwelt on the past greatness of the Kshatriya caste, deplored its present day decline, suggested means of amelioration, and concluded with a touching prayer for the progress of the community under the benign British Raj.

In the Subjects Committee a somewhat animated discussion took place over the depletion of the resources of the Sabha which were invested in some banks now in liquidation.

KAYASTHAS AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

The sittings of the All-India Kayastha Conference commenced to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Maharaja Girja Nath Roy Bahadur, of Dinajpur, who arrived yesterday, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

Several hundred delegates are taking part in the Conference. Very satisfactory arrangements have been made by the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Babu Giradhir Lal Varma.

BENGAL LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Lord Carmichael opened yesterday the seventh session of the Bengal Literary Conference. A number of delegates from the mofussil attended the conference. The Maharajas of Burdwan, Dinajpur, Surang, Nadia and Cassimbazar took part in the proceedings. Sir T. Palit, Sir Gurdas Banerjee, Dr. P. C. Roy, Dr. P. K. Roy, Dr. Deva Prasad Saravdhikary, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and a large number of Bengalee writers were present.

The President Mr. Dwijendra Nath Tagore, in his address deplored that the people of India by giving preference to philosophy and metaphysics over science, had retarded the material advancement of the country and said that its regeneration depended on the regeneration of science.

INDIAN MUNIFICENCE.

GIFT TO KAYASTHA PATHSALA

RS. 40,000 A YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

Chauduri Mahadeo Prasad, one of the leading raises of Allahabad, has created a trust of the whole of his property in favour of the Kayastha Pathsala of Allahabad, thereby a net income of Rs. 40,000 a year goes to that institution, which was founded by the late Munshi Kali Prasad.

VICEREGAL TOUR IN GWALIOR

EXCELLENT SPORT ENJOYED.

(From Our Correspondent)

SIPRI, April 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy terminates his stay in the Gwalior State to-morrow. Accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah, His Excellency and party will motor direct to Jhansi from Sipri where he will bid goodbye to His Highness and thence proceed by a special to Rewah. His Excellency and party have enjoyed excellent sport during their stay in the Gwalior state.

THE ARCHITECTS OF INDIA.

CRAFT TRADITIONS AND PEDIGREE.

The Thursday lecture at the Hall of the Carpenters' Company in mail week was by Mr. E. B. Havell, who spoke of "Indian Buildings." Sir Krishna G. Gupta presided. The lecturer said that the most vital fact with regard to Indian architecture and that which was most important to the European student was this, that in India the craft traditions, which in England were represented only by the names of the City Companies, had been handed down from generation to generation ever since the dawn of civilisation. The significance of this as bearing on Indian architecture was suggested by the fact that in the great pottery industry of Staffordshire in spite of efforts to reduce the science to a mechanical process, the potter who could trace back his ancestry to three or four generations of craftsmen in his own vocation was worth two of those who began their career with no such craft pedigree.

Tracing the early beginnings of Indian architecture to the Third Century before Christ, the lecturer declared that it had been influenced less by foreign work than had most of the great architectural schools of Europe. In India there had never been any artificial distinction between fine art and decorative art, and the best master builder was also the best sculptor. The history of Indian architecture began with the erection of shrines to Buddha. In the course of his studies he had come across evidence of the existence of Town Councils in India as early as the Tenth Century. These Councils which met in the shrines or temples, had a tank Committee whose function, it was to see to the water supply, a Garden Committee, entrusted with the keeping in good order of the public gardens, and so forth. They even had votes for women in those days, for there were women Councillors, and even women Justices of the Peace, Indian architecture at the present showed an extraordinary vitality. Photographic pictures were shown, of many beautiful buildings which, as the lecturer said, had been constructed by master craftsmen, earning from temperance to eighteen-pence a day.

WOMAN "POLICEMEN."

LONDON PLAN FOR SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE WORK.

It is possible that a force of policewomen will be appointed in London in the near future. The Mayor of Blackburn is going to suggest to the Watch Committee of that town that women police should be employed in the district, and there is a similar movement in London.

Chatting with a "Daily Chronicle" representative Mr. W. A. Coote, Secretary of the National Vigilance Society, expressed the opinion that women police were greatly needed in London.

"At our last international conference," he said, "a Canadian delegate emphasised the value of women police, and a resolution was passed in favour of urging the different Governments to consider the question. I have reason to believe that our own Government regards the question sympathetically."

"What would be the work of women police?" Mr. Coote was asked.

"Well," he replied, "a policeman cannot go up and speak to a young woman in the streets as a policeman might. We must have women to deal with women, and as the trend of modern social legislation is to reform rather than to punish, I am sure that

MR. LLOYD GEORGE
ON ARMY CRISIS.

ULSTER A SPOILT CHILD.

DOCTRINE OF "OPTIONAL
OBEDIENCE" TO LAW.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke on the Irish question at a meeting held at Huddersfield on March 21, in connexion with the Yorkshire Liberal Federation. He described the present political situation as "a grave crisis in the history of democratic government." Referring to what he described as the "arrogant claims" of the Unionists, he said the Government meant to confront it with resolute and unwavering determination. Ulster he described as the "spoilt child" of Ireland, says "The Times."

Mr. Lloyd George said:—I am glad to be able to meet this afternoon the representatives of the greatest Liberal country in Great Britain, for I have something to take counsel with you upon. A grave crisis has arisen in the history of democratic government in this country. We are confronted with the greatest issue raised in this country since the days of the Stuarts. Representative government in this land is at stake. (Cheers.) In those days our forefathers had to face a claim of the Divine right of Kings to do what they pleased. To-day it is the Divine right of the aristocracy to do what it pleases. It is a question of whether progressive Bills, supported by the democracy of this kingdom, if opposed by the Tory Party, are to be honoured or whether they are to be flung into the wastepaper basket. (Cheers.) The Tory Party have two answers to that question. The first is, "We will not allow the Liberal progressive measures to pass." The second answer is, "If they do pass we will refuse to obey them." I have something to say about both to the Liberals of this great country. If Liberalism flinches one inch before either of these insolent and arrogant claims it is not fit any longer to be an instrument of government in a great Empire, and it is time that it made way for a sterner, a more highly-mettled body of British Progressives. But you need not fear. That is why I am here this afternoon on behalf of the British Government to say this to you—that they mean to confront this defiance of popular liberties with a most resolute, unwavering determination whatever the hazard may be. (Cheers.)

We are not fighting about Ulster. ("No.") We are not fighting about Home Rule. We are fighting for all that is essential to civil liberty in this land. What did the Parliament Act establish? (A voice, "They don't like it, lad," and laughter.) They have the best reason in the world for not liking it. What did it establish? The right of the people to secure statutory sanction for their legislative projects with or without the consent of the Tory Party. (Cheers.) There was a time when a number of important gentlemen of the Tory Party met at Lansdowne House (laughter), a somewhat convenient centre, and decided whether Liberal Bills were to be allowed to get a free passage on the Statute-book. ("Shame.") The Parliament Act has abolished the Lansdowne House Legislature. (Laughter.) It is one of the great charters of popular rights. It is a great landmark on the road to freedom: and now they are attempting to abolish it by force. That is what we have to face. (A voice, "We will face it.")

DOCTRINE OF OPTIONAL
OBEDIENCE.

You often hear that the Constitution of this country is an unwritten one. An unwritten Constitution has its advantages, but it has also its surprises. (Laughter.) You never know what will crop up in it and there has been a new surprise in our unwritten Constitution. We were under the impression that it was the basis of all civilized government that the subject must obey the law until you alter it. But that is where the unwritten Constitution comes in. (Laughter.) There is just a little proviso that has been written in by the Peers, that in this connection "subject" means the common people. It is not intended to apply to highly-placed persons like the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquess of Londonderry and Lord Willoughby de Broke (laughter), or to a great lawyer like Sir Edward Carson. This is how the Constitution should read if it were a written one:—"All subjects must obey the law whether they like it or not, unless they be members of the British aristocracy, their associates, or retainers." (Laughter.) I am giving you a lecture on law up-to-date. It is the new doctrine of optional obedience. (Laughter.) Well, that is for the people at the top. I do not know much about fashions, but there is one thing I know about them, and that is that fashions have a habit of percolating down from the top through the various strata to the bottom. (Hear, hear.) And what may be the fashion for a duke to-day may be the fashion of a poacher to-morrow. (Laughter.) What may be the fashion for a baron may be the fashion for a burglar. It is all law. If it is on the Statute-book it is law. Why should there be one law for the king and another law for other people? These people owe what they possess to the action of the law. The Marquess of Londonderry did not accumulate his great wealth by his own exertion or brains, by his pen, or by his pick. (Laughter.) Where did he get it from? The law of inheritance. Is that law to be abolished? (Laughter.) His very pleasures are protected for him. Sir Edward Carson owes everything to that law. (Laughter.) He made his fame by prosecuting people who were defying laws which are now acknowledged to have been unjust.

I have deprecated as much as any man the breach of the law by people who are fighting for the franchise for women, but I ask, and I ask it in all seriousness, if Mr. Bonar Law ever comes into power (A voice, "He never will" and cheers) what

moral right will he have to punish these people for breaches of the law? After all, they are deprived of the right of citizenship. (Hear, hear.) But of what right of citizenship does Home Rule deprive any man in Ulster? So far from depriving them of their votes it gives them a vote for two Parliaments. They can vote for the Home Rule Parliament; they can vote for the Imperial Parliament; they have their rights as citizens of the Empire, as British citizens. There is no right they are deprived of. How then can he punish people who are fighting for the elementary rights of citizenship? They are on a slippery slope, and they themselves have most to lose by it; but, believe me, the whole foundation of civil liberty is at stake. They are fighting the battle of the British oligarchy with the Orange army, but the issue is broader, wider, than the domain of Ulster. It reaches to the uttermost government of British freedom and democratic government in this country. (Cheers.)

Let us examine their claim. Why are Orangemen of Ulster threatening rebellion? Let us look into it. Is their faith menaced by oppression? They talk as if the first of Smithfield were to be lit up in North-East Ulster. You have as much chance of doing it as you have to restore the altar of the Druids in this country. (Laughter.) If you want to prove the real motives for the armed protest there are two or three facts I should like to get into your minds. If they are afraid of the persecution of Protestants in Ireland, why are they in Ulster prepared to abandon their fellow-Protestants where the Protestants are weakest? They say, "Exclude Ulster and we will accept your Bill." But excluding Ulster means that you leave the small Protestant congregations scattered through the South, the East, and the West without any of the protection which they get from the powerful Protestant community of the North. Why are they doing that? Because they do not believe there is any danger. (Cheers.) All they ask for is—and I want to impress this upon you—that their pride should not be lowered by having to meet Catholic Irishmen on equal terms in the land which their race has lived in and suffered for throughout the dark centuries of Irish history.

Now we are getting at the real reason. They have constituted the dominant caste in Ulster for centuries. Their ideas have governed Ireland for centuries, and what ideas! They have governed it ruthlessly. There is no country in the world which has been governed so relentlessly, so brutally as Ireland has been governed. (Cheers.) The gibbet, the crowbar, fire and sword have been the weapons of ascendancy in Ireland. The Orangemen of the north profess to be for the purpose of the purpose of setting up a free self-governing Parliament in Ireland. When did they acquire this detestation of coercion? (Hear, hear.) Coercion presented no horrors to them when used to evict Catholic peasants from houses they had built with their own hands for non-payment of rents which are acknowledged now by both parties to have been extortionate.

PROTESTANTS AND COERCION.

They did not object to coercion. On the contrary, they supported it when the forces of the Crown were used to fling out Catholic peasants on the hillside, used to drive them by the million into exile. When the protests of the majority of the inhabitants of that island were choked in blood, no protest from Ulster. Ulster supported every coercive effort ever made, and the deadliest forms of it always received their most pious blessing. It is another story when the full rights of citizenship are to be conferred upon the oppressed citizens of Ireland. It offends these gentlemen's pride when the people they have trodden under foot with the help of England for centuries have the chance to be given equal rights in their own land. They thought it no shame to invoke the power of Britain to imprison, to evict, to burn, to shoot, to hang, to drive by the million into famine and exile the Catholic peasants of the south and the east and the west, but they think it an iniquity to invoke the same power for the establishment of a free self-governing Legislature in the land. That is the real explanation. (Cheers.)

The supporters of this rebellious movement talk as if we were driving Ulstermen from under the British flag. You might have thought it was like the handing over of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. They are still under the same flag; they belong to the same Empire; they are citizens of the same great Imperial commonwealth; they return members to the same Imperial Parliament; the Army, the Navy, all our foreign relations, they control just as much as you would in Huddersfield after this Irish Parliament has been set up.

This is not the first time you have had a Parliament in Ireland. You had a Parliament in Ireland up to the beginning of the 19th century. Was Ulster out of that? As a matter of fact, the great Grattan Parliament of the end of the 18th century was established very largely through the agency of Ulster volunteers. You had volunteers then to set up a Parliament exactly as you have volunteers now to prevent a Parliament from being set up. (Laughter.) Why did they accept it then when they reject it now? It is a very interesting examination. They accepted it then because the ascendancy of Ulster in that Parliament was established. It was a Protestant Parliament. The Catholic was kept well under. Does not that prove their objection is not to a Parliament in Ireland? They don't say, "We are not Irishmen." On the contrary, they claim they are Irishmen. I have heard them in the Imperial Parliament turning round and acclaiming the Nationalist members as fellow-countrymen; but their real objection is that the minority is not allowed to govern the majority in Ireland. (Cheers.)

Now I do not under-estimate the difficulties. I never did. I take the same position now, exactly, as I did two years ago. As far as I am concerned the menaces of Ulster, the Volunteers of Ulster, the terror of Ulster, has not altered my view in a single degree. (Cheers.) I know the difficulties then. I know them now. The fact that the difficulties and the grievances are imaginary ones only makes the difficulties greater. It is so difficult to grapple with a ghost.

ULSTER A SPOILT CHILD.

What are the Government's proposals? The Government recognize this fundamental

fact. Ulster ideas up to the present have been dominant in the government of Ireland, and these people have got accustomed to it, and it is rather difficult to change them in a flash. Ulster has really been the spoilt child in Ireland. They have always been held up as a model and an example to their naughty brothers in the South. (Laughter.) It is always turning round to the rest of Ireland—"Look at your loyal brothers in the North, you rebellious fellow" (laughter); and again, "See how orthodox your brother in the North is, you little papist." (Laughter.) I don't say that Ulstermen are not prosperous, industrious, thrifty, brave, gallant, but they are not the only gallant people in the British Isles. You might imagine, reading in the Tory newspapers, that they were. Look at these frothy descriptions of the Ulster Volunteers in the Tory Press. There has been nothing like it since Milton's description of the Heavenly Host. (Laughter and a Voice, "Go on David.") I do not say they are not first-rate material of soldiers—strong, courageous, brave, but have you ever read the description from the same pens of the British Territorials? They have had twice the training, drilling, fire practice—I don't know whether these people have ever had it in camp a fortnight every year. They work hard and conscientiously at it, as I know, and yet they are constantly told that it would require five or six of them to face one German. ("Shame!")

I cannot stand these people who are attacking their own flesh and blood. (Cheers.) Still, they are there. They have spoiled them. They have got it into Ulster's head that it is something terrific and the Government proposal is to give them time for the swelling to subside. (Laughter.)

THE RIGHT TO ENFORCE AN ACT.

But we are told, "You have no right to force this Act of Parliament without a mandate from the people." A right to pass a statute of the realm involves a right to enforce it. (Cheers.) They say, "Give

There are countries where the Referendum has been tried and it has always had one result. The people will not vote on a Referendum. But look at the result of the polls in the various countries and you find you get 40, sometimes 50 per cent. of the voters going to the polls. So a small minority in a given country decide one way or the other very great issues. At an election it is a different matter. Then you have two rival sets of ideas. There is the progressive idea and there is the reactionary idea. There are times when people say, "We want to get on; you are too slow; we want reform; we want changes in the machinery; we are not at all satisfied with the way in which business is conducted." They then elect a Liberal Administration, because that sort of business requires some intelligence. (Laughter and cheers.) Then there are periods when they say, "We would like to rest, we would like to do nothing." That does not require very much brain so they choose the other party. (Laughter.) The Referendum as a matter of practice is the subtlest device ever invented to fortify rich and powerful interests against reform.

But there is one advantage in this proposal—that it demonstrates the complete hollowness of the Unionist position on this question. We say to them, "To every county in Ireland that objects to Home Rule we will give an opportunity of petitioning the electors twice—once immediately once after six years' experience." They say, "We reject that with contempt, with indignation. We will resist it by bloodshed, if necessary." But they say, "If, instead of giving us a chance of obtaining the opinion of the electorate twice, you give us a chance of obtaining it once, we will accept it." (Laughter.) That is what the Referendum means. But that is really what makes me doubt whether the majority of them are anxious for a settlement. (Hear, hear.) Sir Edward Carson may want a settlement. I don't doubt it. I don't say that Mr. Bonar Law is not sincerely anxious for

passed away since 1885, a generation that expected deliverance from penury, misery, wretchedness, privation. They wait in vain. Why? The great leaders of the people on both sides—Gladstone (cheers) with his magic power, Chamberlain in his great power and skill such as few men have acquired in this generation—yes, but let me say to Liberals at a Liberal meeting, I believe with a real desire to lift the wretched: Balfour, Morley—great names—why was it that they did not open the door to this wretched throng—the door of hope? I will tell you why. Heart and brain were concentrated on this wretched controversy. Has another generation to pass away in wretchedness? (Cries of "No.") Not if we can help it. (Cheers.)

FIRE AT BHAVANAGAR.

INJURY TO MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVANAGAR, April 11.

Last night a fire took place in Lathias Dehla, which was extinguished with considerable difficulty.

Mr. Manchershia Umrigar, Secretary of the Bhavanagar municipality, met with an accident by fall from the third storey of the burning house owing to the ladder having slipped away and had his left thigh fractured.

MOULVI BAZAR BOMB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SYLHET, April 11.

A young "bhadrlog" travelling as an agent of a Dacca firm of druggists, was brought here to-day under arrest from Sunamganj and is in custody in connection with the Moulvi Bazar bomb incident.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ADDRESSING THE YORKSHIRE LIBERAL FEDERATION.

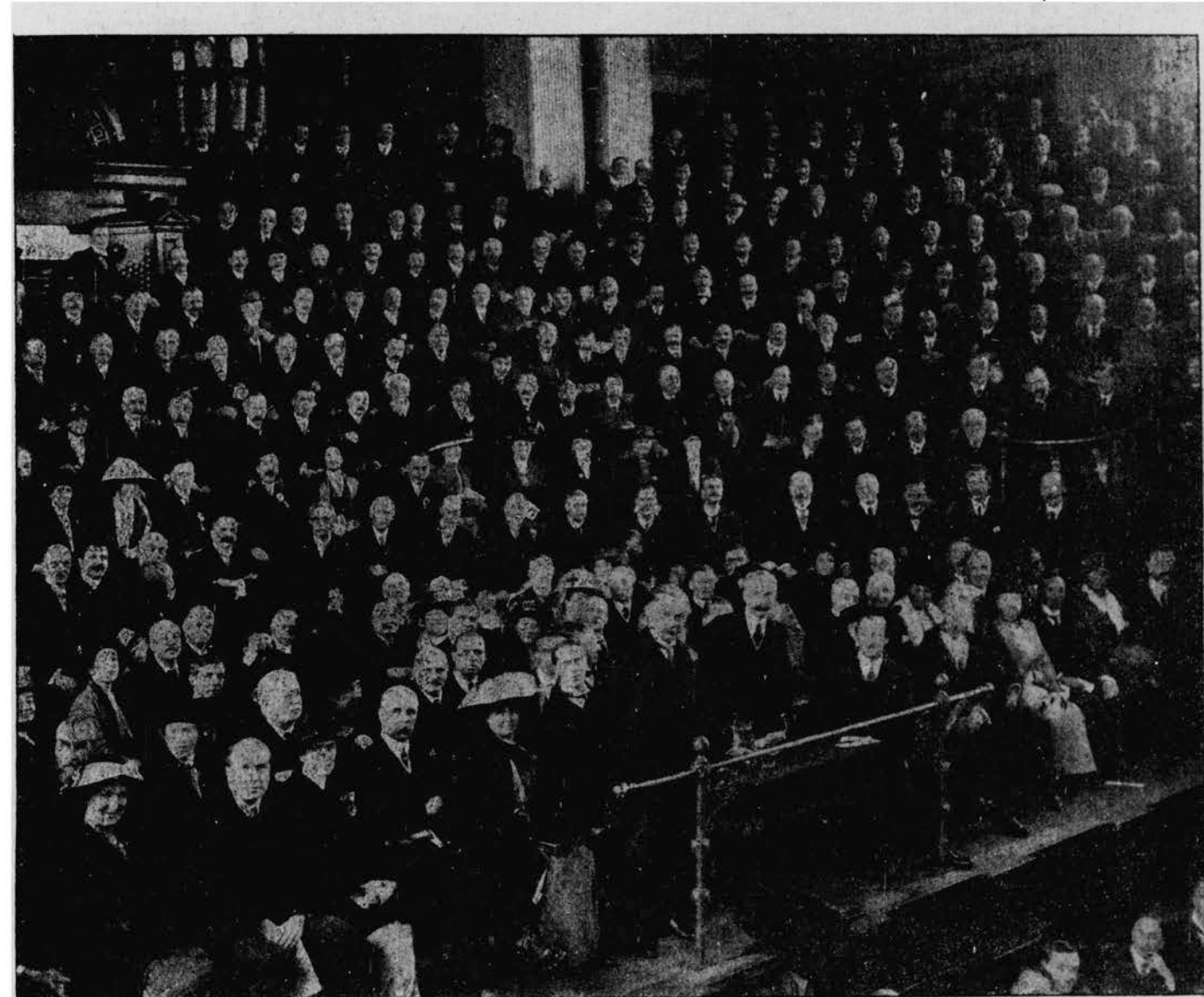


Photo by Topical Press.

The photo shows from left to right:—Mrs. & Mr. A. R. Rowntree, Mrs. & Mr. Charles Sykes host of Mr. L. George; Mrs. Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Airedale (Chairman) Mr. Percy Illingworth, M. P., Mr. Sherwell, M. P. for Huddersfield, Lady Raynor, Mr. A. H. Marshall M. P., for Wakefield, Mrs. Sydney Arnold, Mr. Sydney Arnold, M. P. and Mrs. & Mr. Handel Booth.

us a chance to put it again before the electorate." Well, it has been there for 30 years and the British elector has made up his mind. However, the Government said, "If there is any county in Ireland that would like to put its case before the British electorate we will give them the chance of doing it once—now."—once immediately, the second time after we have had six years' experience of Home Rule. What fairer offer could there be than that? (Cheers.) They have no right to ask that on behalf of counties that do not ask for it, do not demand it. Donegal is perfectly satisfied, Galway is satisfied, for all I know Monaghan and Cavan may be satisfied. They have simply got to be, and for six years they can stand out. They will have to come twice before the British elector before they can be got in. They say "No, the first answer to that is, we must have not merely exclusion for six years, but permanent exclusion." They want to tear Ireland up. I am not surprised at the Nationalists refusing that. Do you remember the judgment of Solomon? There were two women claiming a child and they both said "It is my own and I love it"; and the great wise king said, "Bring me a sword and I will divide it," and the one who was not the mother said, "That is fair, let us divide it," and the one that loved the child said, "No, I'd rather it lived in other hands than that you should kill it." (Cheers.) It is those who love Ireland that say, "We would rather see her united in the hands of Tory governments coercing her than that you should cut her up and take the life of this nation." (Cheers.)

THE DEMAND FOR A REFERENDUM.

They say, "If you don't exclude Ulster give us the Referendum." (Laughter.) I will tell you one or two of my objections to the Referendum. The Referendum never secured the object it professed to attain. It never attains the purpose which it professes, that is a free expression of the opinion of the people on a specific subject.

a settlement. I don't say there are not several men amongst the Unionist leaders who fully realize their responsibilities, who would not prefer a settlement to the grave risk of civil disturbance, but there are men behind them who have rushed them during recent years from one wild plunge to another. These men don't want a settlement. Why? Referendum they don't mind. Why? You might have a small poll on a Referendum, but even a 40 per cent. poll would destroy the Government and if you destroy the Government you destroy educational reform, land reform. The minimum wage goes; temperance reform goes; you are back in the good old days of reaction. That is what they are after. (Cheers.) They don't forget 1885.

The Irish controversy, like a banishment which has haunted this Empire for centuries with its tale of wrong and grievance, leapt into the arena and distracted the counsels of the people, and Toryism went back to its throne to remain there for nearly 20 years.

That is what they are thinking about. They look round and they say, "We have the same menace hanging over us now." (Hear, hear.) They are excited by the same hopes. They are fighting behind Ulster. They say to Ulster, "You fight for us; you fight on and we will look on." (Laughter.) They are face to face with the wrongs of monopoly. They are face to face with a reckoning, and they cling to Ireland, as a drowning man would to the last plank that has kept him floating for 30 years.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
Mr. L. M. Wynch C. S. resigns his seat on the Imperial Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
Sir Benjamin Robertson resumed his appointment as Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Sir H. W. C. Carnduff having rejoined the High Court, Mr. Walmsby reverts to Bengal. Assistant Surgeon Sorabji Ghandi is appointed as Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, vice Mr. Nanavati. The services of Col. Iglon I.M.S., is permanently placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government. Major Hepper I.M.S., is permanently posted to the United Provinces. Major Coppinger I.M.S., officiates as Ophthalmic Surgeon, Medical College, Calcutta, vice Col. Maynard.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
Mr. J. B. Brundage, I.C.S., is confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India. Capt. Stace, R.E., officiates as Deputy Mint Master Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Mr. C. D. Gee, Executive Engineer, reverts to the Punjab.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Mr. A. A. MacGregor is appointed to Indian Civil Veterinary Department and is posted to Belgakbia College.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
The Most Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Metropolitan, has six months' medical leave. The Rev. H. G. England is posted to the Punjab.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
Mr. Jocelyne officiates as a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, N. W. Railway, vice Mr. Ceighton on leave.

INDIAN PROBLEMS.

SIR GEORGE MACALPINE ON
MISSIONARY INFLUENCES.

THE STUDENT QUESTION.

Sir George Macalpine, chairman of the Baptist Missionary Society, who has just returned to England after a tour of the society's mission stations in India and Ceylon, having been accompanied by his daughter and the Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A., the secretary, has given a representative of the "Westminster Gazette" some impressions of the missionary influences at work in the British Dependency. Taking on the whole an optimistic view of the situation, so far as it affects Christian missions, he pleads for a strengthening of college staffs in India and for the recognition of the necessity to send as missionaries to India the very best men possible. Summing up his impressions in a sentence, he said, "In the Indian Church there is much to be encouraged, and perhaps something left to be desired."

"The students are a great problem for the Government," continued Sir George Macalpine. "They are giving the Government great concern, especially in East Bengal, and the Government has come to the conclusion that the best solution to their political difficulties is to put the students into the hands of the missions. But what about the students' attitude towards Christianity? When I was advertised to speak to the students at Dacca and Calcutta the halls were completely filled, and the men listened with the utmost interest and attention to the address I had to deliver. When I looked at the faces of the men who were about me I thought they were Christian men entering into the experiences of which I was speaking, but I was afterwards informed that there were not two Christian men amongst them."

"What about the higher castes? It is commonly said that the higher castes are not affected by Christianity. Of course, I recognise my own limitations in judgment, for my knowledge of the people is necessarily defective. I have not been a globetrotter, but have touched the lives of these people more intimately through the missionaries, though with limitations, in a couple of months. I do not forget the effectiveness of the Hindu character and the impressions which they might make upon the mind of a stranger. But I will mention two facts. At Dacca the Indian gentlemen of the district attended my lecture, and at the close of those present expressed appreciation, not of the lecture only, but of the truths I sought to illustrate. At Calcutta we had fifty Hindus and Mahomedans present, who in every case possessed some title of honour conferred by the Government, some degree earned in the University, or some other high title indicating that they were leading men in Calcutta."

INFLUENCES OF THE BIBLE.

"Another fact I would like to mention is the impression which the Bible is making in India. It is permeating the whole of educated thought. The Press quotes from a Scripture is used and illustrated when notable Indians make their set speeches, though they seem to be more familiar with the language of the Bible than with the truths it expresses. Still, it is the best-known, far away the best-known, of all the books in India. I take these things that I have seen and associate them with the indubitable fact of the breakdown of caste in India. I have sought to check this opinion by conversation with others who know more about the matter, but I say deliberately that I would not be astonished any day to see in India a mass movement of the educated classes towards Christianity."

Referring to his visit to Serampore College—Carey's great college—Sir George Macalpine pointed out that its whole staffing was insufficient, and they were imposing on men of the very highest attainments work that was more book-keeping. The consequence of that insufficiency of staff was that the college was failing just at the essential point, and this criticism referred to almost all the higher educational work in India. "We run these Arts Colleges and hostels in order that we may influence the students along Christian lines," continued Sir George Macalpine, "but it is utterly impossible for a man who is overworked to come into vital contact with all these students. We saw in the great Scotch college in Calcutta precisely the same thing. Madras, in the Wilson College, there is a far too much pressure upon the staff. In these great institutions, which are doing remarkable work in India, the staff should consist of men whose main business it is to be in personal touch with their students."

In order to meet the difficulties mentioned, the deputations have suggested to the Baptist Missionary Society the advisability of sending men to Serampore College on short-time service. "We would hope," continued Sir George Macalpine, "that a large number of these men would become missionaries in the long run. There is a new attractiveness about the work. The possibilities of Serampore College are immense. We have got there a Syrian professor. We have got one Syrian student in the Higher Theological School. We have quite a number of Syrians in the Arts College. Our own men state that the influence of these Syrians upon the colleges is entirely good. They are men of the most devout spirit, but they are getting the evangelistic impress of the college, and in that way we are influencing hundreds of thousands of Christians in Southern India."

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure headache gone in a few minutes

MORPHINE HABIT.

MODERN INTOLERANCE OF PAIN.

NATURE'S ANTIDOTE.

Everyone knows of the prevalence of the opium habit in the East. We of the West, writes the Medical correspondent of "The Standard," are not wrong in regarding it with disgust and aversion. We may fall to the lure of the wine cup, yet we are in little danger of seeking the doubtful joys and certain miseries to be afforded by the opium pipe. The reason lies—and it is fortunate there is even such a reason—mostly in the difficulty of access to the habit. The neuropath who falsely turns to alcohol to relieve the tedium of life finds it readily accessible and moderately cheap. He would as soon give himself the burden of the opium habit were the same conditions to hold. We have to seek no further for the proof of this assertion than the victim of the morphia habit. The drug is expensive, so that we find its abuse confined to those who possess the means to acquire it in quantities sufficient to satisfy the entirely artificial and entirely morbid craving for its effects. The Mahometan takes his opium pills. The Chinaman seeks his opium pipe, the Western used to take his laudanum drops. The latter does so no longer. Science has extracted the active alkaloidal principle—morphine—and art has provided the hypodermic syringe for its ready administration. Were the Quincey and Coleridge our contemporaries their accounts would now tell of their victimisation by the neat, soluble tablets and the handy, glistening syringe.

RELIEF AT ANY PRICE.

As a habit the taking of opium by the mouth leads in time to untold woe, physical and psychical. The taking of its alkaloid, morphine, by the mouth produces equally disastrous effects, and is a more difficult habit to overcome. This difficulty is enhanced when it is taken hypodermically, and yet more when other drug habits are superadded. It is unfortunate that the habit usually arises through the drug having been administered for some painful ailment, and a few weeks have sufficed to render the sufferer from a temporary remedy a lifelong victim to the pernicious influence of the drug. Perhaps we are not so hardly constituted as our forebears; at least, there is evinced a great intolerance of pain by the modern patient. He insists on relief—relief at any price. In desperation, in pure kind-heartedness, the doctor may find it difficult to hear that cry and to withhold the potent remedy at his command. And the personal equation is now the all-important element. Some readily fall. The relief of pain at first required is as nothing now to the joy of the peculiar mental exhilaration obtained from the drug and to the terrible agonies caused by its deprivation. De Quincey, who first took laudanum to dispel pain, described that consummation as a "negative" effect, which "was swallowed up in the immensity of those positive effects which had opened before me—in the abyss of divine enjoyment thus suddenly revealed." There are some who so readily succumb to the allurements of the intoxication produced that they have fallen complete victims to the habit after having taken a single dose to satisfy a fatal curiosity to experience personally the reported effects of the drug.

CHRONIC MORPHINISM.

At the beginning of the habit few symptoms are noticed. The morphine-taker, while he may be remorseful for his weakness, is becoming a slave to a drug, is yet so charmed by its demoralising effects and in such terror of what he has to endure when he makes any attempt to discontinue its use that volition is paralysed and desire reigns supreme. He goes on, and as the effects become less pronounced must take increasing doses to obtain them. He revolts, at last, at his slavery, destroys the tablets, and breaks the syringe, vowing to become his own master once more. It is useless, for in a few hours the "abstinence" symptoms supervene: once more he must fly to the only means he knows to give him relief. He now takes it more for the purpose of securing a remission of his sufferings than for any enjoyment he may possibly obtain. The appearance of a confirmed opium consumer is well marked. The skin assumes a yellow, parchment-like aspect, the hair turns prematurely grey and falls, the teeth become loose. He is annoyed by profuse perspirations both by day and night. Gradually a profound anæmia develops—the "opium cachexia"—a distinguishing sign. His statements are not to be relied on, mendacity is the rule: with or without reason, he becomes an inveterate liar. His tongue is furred and foul, appetite lost, digestion disordered, the bowels sluggish.

DANGER OF SELF-TREATMENT.

The symptoms produced by abstinence from the drug commence within twenty-four hours. According to Marme, they are due to the antagonising substance to the poison produced in the body—oxy-di-morphine. An antidote is certainly manufactured by the tissues, and the symptoms of abstinence are those that must be produced by a perfect antagonistic substance to morphine. The sufferer stands but little chance of overcoming them by his own unaided endeavour; indeed, they may endanger his life unless therapeutic measures are taken to combat the tendency arising to collapse. In the first place, such a patient must be so placed that it is impossible for him to obtain morphine on his own account. If it is necessary to give it, its administration and its dosage must be entirely in the hands of his physician.

PLUNDER OF CHINA.

CRIME IN NAME OF ART.

The Asiatic Institute of New York has issued a monograph called "Plunder and Destruction of Antiquities in China," which makes the charge that China is being ruthlessly plundered of her ancient works for the enrichment of European museums and private collections, says the New York correspondent of the "Standard." The institute appeals to the Powers to bring an end to the plundering, which, it says, often involves bloodshed, and is simply robbery under the cloak of art collecting. The following detailed explanation of what is going on appears in the monograph:—

"The Asiatic Institute has received Chinese protests, dating back six years, emphasising Chinese abhorrence of the European system, whose practices have now invaded China. These practices are widespread pillaging of temples and sacred places of the dead and other ancient works in Africa and throughout Asia, in the name of superior civilisation, punitive warfare, science, or other subterfuge. They protest against the introduction into China of a foreign conception of time, of science, and of history, by newer nations whose sense of antiquity, as peculiarly exemplified in their museum system, enables them to participate in and foster the destruction and robbery of holy things.

DEPREDACTIONS SINCE 1908.

"In the revolutionary interregnum between the winter of 1911-12 and the summer of 1913 sculptures and other antiquities native to China underwent destruction on a large scale by foreign and native vandals in the interest of foreign dealers and museums. In 1913 there was a general division among the museums of the world, including at least two American museums, of several hundred cases of sculptural fragments broken from their settings by one and the same body of vandals. This evil has grown up so suddenly—it has come about since 1908—that foreign peoples and foreign Governments have not apprehended it. No one is aware of it except the museums involved, their agents and intermediaries, and the alarmed Chinese."

In a statement on the subject the secretary of the Asiatic Institute says:—

"All signs seem to indicate that depredations have commenced upon the archaeological and art wealth of China to an extent even greater than the vandalism with which Europe visited the art and beauty of the shores of the Mediterranean. The market for Chinese antiquities, particularly sculptures, came with the close of the Russo-Japanese war, but no nation bears the stigma of being chief vandal in China. The market is an international one, and has been developed under Japanese and European direction, with Paris as headquarters. So well has the market been worked by the dealers that the increase in prices of Chinese sculpture in the past five or six years has been forty or fifty times. For example, one piece of sculpture of North Wei times (ninth century A. D.) estimated to have cost £80 in China, after passing through only two or three hands, is held by a dealer at £9000. One American museum has ten stone heads, broken from statues in the interior of China. All large museums of the world have, or are acquiring similar fragments. Collectors and museums in America are sending special representatives to China with large sums to buy. Similar expeditions are setting forth from Europe."

"Realising the menace to the sculptures of China, the Asiatic Institute is co-operating with the China Monuments Society, of Peking, whose committee is composed of the foreign Ministers at Peking of Great Britain, Russia, America, France, and Japan—men who see the situation close at hand, and are aroused by it."

RESTITUTION ADVOCATED.

One remedy which the institute proposes is the return to China by all responsible Governments and institutions of stolen Chinese antiquities, in accordance with a precedent of the French Government and of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which in past years set an example by returning to China archaeological and historical objects of which she had been robbed. The institute proposes also the stopping of further indiscriminate purchasing, especially of broken sculptures. In its appeal for the co-operation of libraries, museums, scientific societies, and collectors, the institute says the vandalism has reached the magnitude of a great crime, and should arouse international opposition.

"To plunder and destroy China's antiquities," concludes the appeal, "tends to break down Chinese society. It cripples research and education and retards progress. This plundering of China is a peculiar crime, since it will complete European civilisation's spoliation of the whole chain of ancient civilisations, and will destroy hope of a consciousness in Western civilisation of such evil."

FOOTBALL RIOT.

REFEREE KNOCKED DOWN IN WELSH FREE FIGHT.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at Pontypool at the end of a Welsh Rugby Cup match between Pontypool and Pill Harriers. All through the game was very rough, and the spectators became very excited when one of the Pontypool forwards was ordered off the field for fighting. The temper of the spectators did not improve when a little later Pontypool lost another forward, who had his ribs severely damaged by a kick. The Pill Harriers won by a dropped goal and a penalty goal (7 points) to a try (3 points).

Although the police and members of the Pontypool Committee made every effort to keep the crowd back, a large number of men ran on to the field at the finish. One spectator knocked the referee down with a blow on the mouth, and the unfortunate official was escorted to the dressing-room with difficulty. Free fights occurred on several parts of the field, and it was some time before the police could clear the ground.

A PRESIDENT'S WOES.

MR. WILSON BARES HIS SOUL TO THE PRESS.

President Wilson gave a remarkable address on the evening of March 20, to the Washington Press Club, says "The Standard" correspondent at New York. He contradicted the descriptions of himself which had been made ever since he was inaugurated, such as that he was cold and without human warmth, and that he possessed an intellectual machine instead of a heart. The address was privately delivered, but at the earnest solicitation of the newspaper correspondents he permitted its publication.

The President said: "I tremble to think of the variety and falseness of the impressions I make, that I am a cold and removed person who has a thinking machine which he does not allow to be moved by affection or emotion. I am not aware of having a detachable apparatus inside me. On the contrary, my constant embarrassment is to restrain my emotions. You may not believe it, but I sometimes feel like fire from a volcano, and if the lava does not seem to spill over it is because you are not high enough to see into the basin and see the cauldron boil."

INEVITABLE BLUNDERS.

"If I seem circumspect it is because I am so diligently trying not to make any colossal blunders. If you calculate the number of blunders a fellow can make in 24 hours he is not careful and does not listen more than he talks, you would see something of my feeling. That, I daresay, is what gives the impression of circumspectness. I am listening diligently, trying to collect all brains that are borrowable, in order that I may not make more blunders than it is inevitable that a man should make who has great limitations of knowledge and capacity."

"And the emotion of the thing is so great that I suppose I must have some kind of mask to conceal it. I really feel as if I were masquerading when I catch a picture of myself in some printed description. I can hardly refrain from tipping the public the wink every now and again, as much as to say it is only 'me' that's inside this thing, and I know perfectly well I have to get out presently."

VALUE OF DETECTIVE STORIES.

"Certain precedents have been established in that certain companies people must give way to the President, and must not sit if he stands. It is very uncomfortable to have to think of all the other people every time I get up and sit down and all that sort of thing. So when I get guests in my own house and the public is shut out, I adjourn being President and take leave to be a gentleman. If they draw back and insist upon my doing something first, I firmly decline. There are blessed intervals when I forget by one means or another that I am President. One means by which I forget is to get a rattling good detective story, and get after some imaginary offender, and chase him all over."

"If I were free I should come frequently to these rooms. I never was in Washington but a very few times, and for a very few hours until I came last year, and I never expect to see the inside of the public buildings until my term is over. The minute I turn up anywhere I am personally conducted to beat the band. The curator, assistant curators, and every other blooming official turns up, and they show me so much attention that I do not see the building. I should have to say: 'Stand aside and let me see what you are showing me.' Some day after I am through with this office I am coming back to Washington to see it."

"I have sometimes thought of going to a theatrical costumier's and buying an assortment of beards, rouge, and colourings. If I could disguise myself and not get caught, I should go out and be a free American citizen once more, and have a jolly time. I might then meet some of you gentlemen and actually tell you what I really thought."

THE LATEST PREHISTORIC MAN.

MENTONE SKELETON COMPARED.

The skeleton of the prehistoric man found in German East Africa by Dr. Reck, of the Berlin Geological Institute, is the subject of much division of opinion among men of science here, says the Berlin correspondent of "The Times." Dr. Reck and Professor Fritsch, discuss the find in the *Lokalanzeiger*, but neither reaches definite conclusions, as the other finds are not yet available for comparison.

The most surprising thing about the skull is its advanced development. It is very like the modern negro skull. On this account many scientists here are cautious in their judgments as to its age. Dr. Reck himself points to the fact that early races often show traces of higher development than primitive races of today. He believes that geological *entourage* indicates anyhow that the man belonged to the "diluvial" age, and that its marks of advanced development are simply a fresh proof that the human race is much older than has been supposed and diverged very early into different types—"advanced" and "animal-like." It also indicates, he thinks, that the negro race developed very early, and very early became stationary.

Dr. Fritsch detects a remarkable similarity between the Oldoway man and the skeletons found at Mentone, which scientists now attribute to a "Grimaldi race." These skeletons are also strikingly "negroid," both in the formation of the skull and in the length of their legs. They were also found in a crouching posture, with the legs drawn up. Dr. Reck's theory that this position in the case of the Oldoway man is accidental and is not one of burial is much disputed. Professor Fritsch says that the tufa bed in which the body was found may have been there first, and the body may have been properly buried in it. The tufa masses which enveloped the body were of unequal thickness, so that although the stratum appeared to have been undisturbed, geologists have been unable to exclude the possibility that the body was transferred to the place later. There seems to be general agreement that the marks of filing on the teeth were made artificially during the man's lifetime.

A BLIND SECRETARY.

PATHETIC LETTER FROM A SIGHTLESS GIRL.

Mr. William Green sends to the "Daily Telegraph" a letter "written by my daughter, who is twenty-one years of age, having been blind from birth. I think you will agree that her typewriting is equal to that of a sighted person."

The following is the letter: "Sir,—I have heard read with great interest the article in your paper to-day with reference to the opening by the King of the National Institution for the Blind next Thursday. Such an article in such a paper as the "Daily Telegraph" will probably awaken the interest of many readers, and it is for that reason that I write to try and clear away the wrong impression about blind girls which exists in the minds of many people, and which your correspondent has put into words. The article represents blind girls as shrinking from the world because of their affliction, as being incapable of taking up any occupation, and as living absolutely miserable lives because they cannot die. I have been blind from my babyhood, but I say without hesitation that none of these things is true of me. I am quite happy in the company of sighted people, and join in their conversation, and interest myself in what interests them; for more than a year I have done secretarial work for Prebendary F. S. Webster, Rector of All Souls', Langham-place; and life holds far too many attractions for me to wish to die. Mine is no isolated case. I know many blind women and girls who would tell you the same facts. Blind girls are quite capable of working when they can obtain employment. Blind girls have their ambitions as sighted girls have. They begin life with the intention of realising them, but too often their hopes are dashed to the ground by those to whom they apply for situations. They leave the college or institution fully equipped to take up a profession, and they are disqualified simply because they have not sight. Then, indeed, they become sad and discouraged, sometimes even bitter against their fate, but blindness cannot by itself bring about this state of mind—it is the circumstances in which blind girls are often placed. The visit of His Majesty to Great Portland-street next week will arouse interest in the blind. I hope it will not be merely a passing excitement, but that it may lead to vast improvements in the conditions of the blind, especially the girls. We do not ask for pity, we ask for confidence. God placed us in the world for some purpose. We are of some use, and we want a chance to show that we can be useful.—Believe me, yours very faithfully, Mabel Green."

THREE AND A HALF YEAR'S WORK. One of the many blind workers whom the King and Queen saw at work, when they opened the new premises of the National Institution for the Blind (formerly the British and Foreign Blind Association) in Great Portland-street, London, was John Andrew Ford. He is sixty-one years of age, and has the distinction of having hammered out the first English Bible in Braille. This work was performed by hand, and occupied three and a half years. Ford in early life was a printers' compositor in London, and when, in 1875, he lost his sight he earned the Braille system of reading and writing. Since 1877 he has been employed by the National Institution for the Blind, and it was on behalf of the institute that the first Braille Bible was produced. Ford did the whole of the punching work himself, under the direction of the late Dr. J. R. Armitage, M.D., the founder of the institute. The task involved no fewer than twenty million punches, the punch having to be struck three times with the hammer for each dot. This Braille edition of the Bible runs into thirty-nine bulky foolscap volumes. Mr. Ford is still employed by the institute, and is healthy and strong, and, in spite of his affliction, happy.

SHOOTING IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

The use of the pistol in newspaper offices is not without precedent in the modern annals of French journalism, says "Westminster Gazette." As a rule, however, not the editor, but one of his subordinates has been the victim. That was the case when the brothers Charles and Norbert Ballerich, whose mother had been murdered, found themselves accused by "Le Cri du Peuple," then edited by Jules Valles, of having themselves contrived the assassination for certain sinister purposes. They went to the office and demanded the editor, but were refused admittance. Thereupon they forced their way up the passage, and burst open the door of what they believed to be the editor's room. It was, in fact, the sub-editors' room, and it was on the sub-editors that they opened fire. The sub-editors—or some of them—were also armed, and fired back, and in the course of the fusillade Norbert Ballerich was mortally wounded.

ANOTHER CASE.

The Ballerich case occurred as long ago as 1885. A more recent case was that of Madame Paulmier, the wife of the Deputy for Calvados. She and her husband had both been aspersed in "La Lanterne"; and she armed herself and went to see the editor. The answer was that he was out, but that his secretary, M. Olivier, would see her. She said that he would do, and, being shown in, she emptied all the six barrels of her revolver into him. He lay for several months between life and death, but eventually recovered.

TERRIBLE ACT OF CANNIBALISM IN THE NEW HEBRIDES. Advice from the New Hebrides report that natives in the north of Malekula Island, in the New Hebrides, killed and ate six native teachers from the Wal'a Island Mission station.

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(From Our Correspondent.)

A CHILD'S SMART SUIT.

A TUNIC AND FICHU FROCK.

AN ARTISTIC EVENING GOWN.

A WOMAN'S SIXTH SENSE.

What is a "sense"? Is it some form of activity or merely of sensitiveness. Is it the sensitive plant or the fly-catching leaf? Or rather is it not that manifestation of both together which is summed up in the vague word "instinct"—at once a recoil from danger and an effort to avert it, a survival of the fittest? The family of man is not a long line vanished, or sparsely lingering in the enhanced powers of some savage tribes, or the commoner manifestations of clairvoyance? In a word, has not sense killed those senses which are of scant use to the mutual adjustments called civilization? The primitive instincts no longer avail for the dwellers in cities, and thus very often the rare recurrence of them is termed "superstition." The signs and warnings of dreams, for instance, are the long forgotten words sublimely enshrined in Scripture would seem to be confirmed rather than to be explained by science which has not repudiated psychic research. The spiritual



DORMENT MEMORY OR INSTINCT.

EARLY MYTHS AND LEGENDS.

Heine in a magnificent passage has figured the old pagan gods and goddesses in desolate ambush through the long centuries. Sometimes in vain beauty they step out of their forests or glide down the mountains to enchant the wayfarer or scarce the village. So it seems it is with the "sixth sense." And when our great analysts have done with unveiling auto-suggestion perhaps they will flash their searchlights on a power and spell as primal and eternal as Mother Nature herself.

We may leave out of account those connected with menial duties, for the problems connected with domestic service are of a kind wholly different from those involved in the higher classes of women's work. In the case of domestic servants the demand exceeds the supply, and the difficulty is not so much to secure good wages for good work as good work for good wages. In the higher employments, which

CHANGED CONDITIONS OF TO-DAY.

Yet, if we consider how recent is the idea that women of education and any sort of social standing should compete in the labour market, we may well be surprised, not at their failure to achieve absolute equality with men, but that they have made at all the immense advance they have made in this direction in so short a time. Little more than a generation ago the only openings for a woman forced to earn her living were the underpaid and, at that period, socially despised positions of governess and "companion." How different is her position now! She is, it is true, still handicapped when brought into direct competition with men, partly by disabilities inherent in her sex, partly, no doubt, by her education surviving from the days of her childhood. But she has a dozen careers open to her in which she need fear no such competition. The governess of to-day, with her university degree and her experience of travel, is a highly-trained specialist who may ask as much as £150 a year; and very different from the depressed "companion" of Victoria.

UNEXPLORED FIELDS

That many such fields remain yet unexploited a little imagination will show. We already have a growing demand for highly-trained women workers in connexion with the modern schemes for child-welfare, the conservation of health, and the prevention of disease and crime, and there we have a woman adviser on domestic economy called in—like the *podesta* in a medieval Italian Republic—to correct the extravagance and disorder of large establishments, and suitably rewarded. When are we to see women specialists generally employed to advise on these and kindred subjects falling within their competence—lighting, heating, hot water supply, labour-saving appliances—as advisers to architects, or as managers of co-operative house-keeping schemes? There is indeed room and to spare for women pioneers in the improvement of the backward conditions of life of the much-abused, but in reality long-suffering, middle classes. When once the vast opportunities thus opened are realised and grasped we shall see the women in the advertisement columns of the papers not, as to-day, only one woman, but dozens of women, in a position to ask a salary of £1,000 a year.

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"BOUNTIES" NOT A LOTTERY.

CONVICTION QUASHED.

DEGREE OF SKILL IN A NEWSPAPER COMPETITION.

A King's Bench Divisional Court, consisting of Justices Channell, Lush, and Atkin, were unanimous on March 13 in quashing the conviction in the "Bounties" competition case. The appellants, Messrs. William Scott and Arthur Wellesley Woodbridge, were convicted at the London Mansion House by Alderman Sir George Woodman. Mr. Scott, who was employed in London by Messrs. E. Hulton and Co. the proprietors of the "Sunday Chronicle," in abetting in the competition. Persons entering the competition was carried on, was convicted of publishing a certain proposal and scheme for the sale of certain chances in a lottery, and Mr. Woodbridge, editor of the paper, was convicted of aiding and abetting the competition. Persons entering the competition were required to select one from a number of given words and form a sentence, each word of which began with a letter contained in the word chosen. The sentence also, had to have some relation in meaning to the parent word. The word chosen by the first prize winner was "Undertaking," and the sentence built up from it was "Permanently Doctor's Experiments, says the Manchester Guardians."

Mr. Justice Lush gave judgment first. He said that if merit and skill played any part in determining the distribution of the prize-money it was not a lottery, and there was no offence. The prosecution contended that those who took part had joined in a scheme for the distribution of money by chance and nothing else. It was contended, first, that the appellants must have contemplated that no less than 40,000 answers would be sent in, as it ought to be assumed that they would not carry on the competition at a loss. Secondly, that the time allowed for deciding as to the respective merits of the answers was so short (ten days from the sending of the last answer) that the adjudicator could not consider all the answers. And, thirdly, that there was no standard of literary skill by which to determine to which competitor preference should be given. The last contention he did not think was sound.

THE DEGREE OF SKILL.

"I agree," continued his Lordship, "that if reasonable people ought to contemplate from the facts made known to them that the competition would be conducted as a lottery, the scheme is none the less a lottery although on the face of it it appears not to be. I also agree that if the appeal to skill and merit was a mere blind or cloak to cover up the true nature of the scheme, it would be just as much a distribution by mere chance as if the scheme were so described."

The literary merit demanded was, no doubt, not of a very high order, and if the Lottery Act had made it an offence to distribute money unless the literary skill was of a high order, it would be an important observation. But I do not see how the poor degree of literary merit can convert the scheme into a scheme for distributing money by mere chance.

"The answers appeal, no doubt, only to the taste or fancy of the person who is to adjudicate, and there was an element of chance in that sense in the competition. But that does not make the adjudication a mere determination by chance, and nothing but chance. The same observation appears to me to apply to the other way of stating the contention—namely, that there was no standard by which to adjudicate."

"The distinction is very plain one between a person who buys a ticket for a lottery and a person who competes even in a scheme like this. Nothing that the former does or can do can affect the result. He only awaits the result of the drawing of lots. The other invents an answer which he thinks most likely to appeal to the taste or fancy of the editor, and if the competition is honestly conducted, it is what he does that determines the result. So far therefore as the scheme appears on the face of it, I am of opinion that it was not a lottery."

PROSECUTIONS "GRATUITOUS ASSUMPTIONS."

"Now, was there any evidence on which the appellants could properly be convicted because it must have been contemplated that the scheme would be conducted as a lottery, that is, that the moneys would be distributed according to chance and nothing but chance? The prosecution relied on two assumptions, first that the editor would not contemplate selling his paper at a loss and therefore must have expected 40,000 answers, and secondly that on that footing there would be no sufficient time for him to look through and consider the answers. To convict an accused person of a criminal offence on such assumptions seems to me to be of more than doubtful propriety but I do not see that they are well founded in fact. It is a much more probable assumption that a large number of the answers would be rejected either through not complying with the conditions or through their being so pointless in comparison with the others as not to be worth considering."

"But one must take the published answers into consideration, and poor as the degree of literary merit may be, I cannot doubt that they show that mere chance was not in fact the only determining factor. They not only do not indicate that, but they indicate the contrary. They (the prosecutor's assumptions) are, I think, purely gratuitous assumptions not founded on any real basis, and this contention also, in my opinion, fails."

"I wish to add that I have realised that the consequences of these competitions where the sums offered are very large and the degree of skill is very small may be,

and probably are, mischievous, and that in many cases the real incentive to the readers of the newspapers to take part in them is something not far removed from the spirit of gambling. It is not perhaps to be wondered at that an Act which was passed nearly 100 years ago, when the conditions were so different, is not effective to deal with this state of things. Newspapers circulate more widely now than they did then, and the competitive spirit has stimulated those who so desire to find fresh fields for their enterprise. But if a case is plain, as I think this is, on these facts, such considerations cannot affect the interpretation of a statute not ambiguous in its terms. They are for the Legislature, and not for the court. I think the conviction must be quashed.

"NOT ENTIRELY ON CHANCE." Mr. Justice Atkin said he agreed. The competition in question, he said, depended largely but not entirely on chance. To constitute a lottery it must depend entirely upon chance. It seemed plain that, read as a whole, the offer was intended to be, and reasonably could be understood to be, an offer for the best answers. He saw no reason for inferring that the proprietors expected or received a sufficient number of sixpences to recoup themselves the £1,000. Advertisements and the competition might well account for the rest. Still less did he see any reason for inferring against the person charged with a crime that he must have intended to commit a fraud.

Mr. Justice Channell, whose judgment was read by Mr. Justice Lush, said he also agreed that the conviction should be quashed. The appointment of a judge whose decision was to be final did not make the competition of a lottery any more than the appointment of a judge to decide a horse race or a law suit made these into lotteries. He had no doubt, as far as the first, second, and third prizes were concerned, that the competition could not be called a lottery. He had, however, some doubt in regard to the large number of smaller prizes. He thought that the editor, who was the judge, might very likely, for instance, give a consolation prize to a person who had frequently competed without success. He suspected that long before the editor got right through the entries he would be driven to decide by chance. That, however, was only suspicion. Neither a civil nor in a criminal court was the burden of proof satisfied by mere suspicion, and he agreed that the appeal must be allowed and the conviction quashed.

Mr. Justice Lush: Then the appeal is allowed with costs.

"NERVE-GRAFTING"

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The latest achievement of surgery is the restoration of paralysed muscles by repair and replacement of injured nerves. Some time ago modern surgery, triumphant after many successes, essayed the problem, and proved that if a cut nerve was immediately reunited loss of function did not taken place.

It has now been demonstrated that in cases where, for any reason, union of the divided nerve is impossible, a junction may be effected between its degenerated portion and any other convenient nerve. This "nerve-grafting" is found to give ultimately results almost as good as those obtained by the older method of nerve union.

The remarkable feature of the new operation is that it proves conclusively that a brain cell may be taught to perform two separate functions. Each nerve communicates with a particular set of brain cells which control its activities.

It was supposed that these cells were of a highly specialised character, and could perform only the function allotted to them by nature. The idea that they might be taught to control in addition an entirely opposite, even a different, series of actions was regarded as absurd.

Professor Robert Kennedy, of Glasgow the well-known surgeon, and perhaps the most brilliant worker in this field, has (says the "Times") recently made a series of experiments conducted on the fore limb of the dog with a view to throwing further light on this question.

The possible applications of the discovery are very wide. For example, the nerves of a withered or useless limb, the function of which has been lost through some injury to or disease of the brain—e.g., by apoplexy—connected to a nerve trunk leading to a healthy part of that organ, might again receive and convey stimuli. In that case the degenerated and flabby muscles would regain their power and the deformity be cured.

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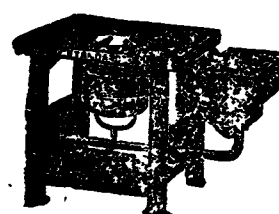
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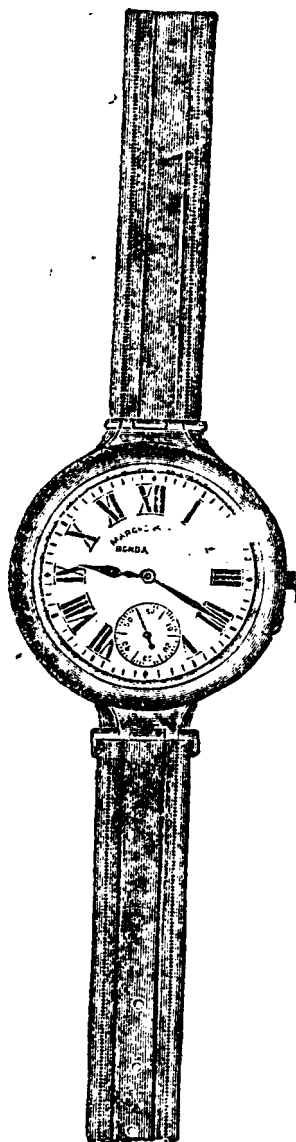
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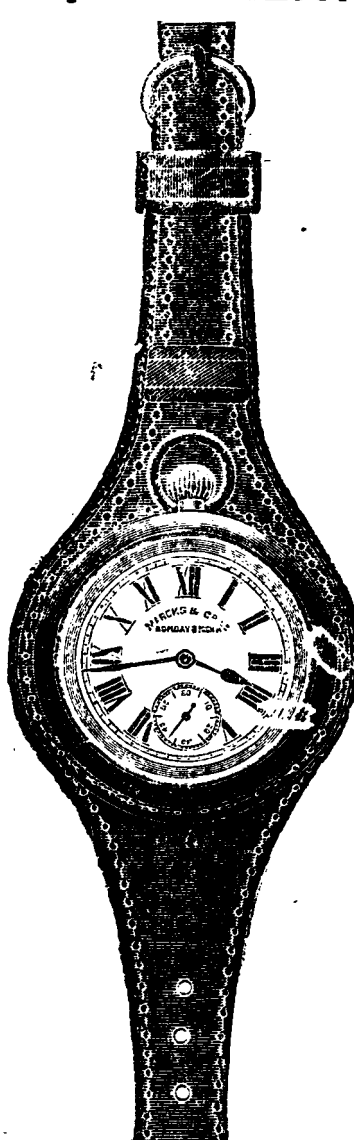
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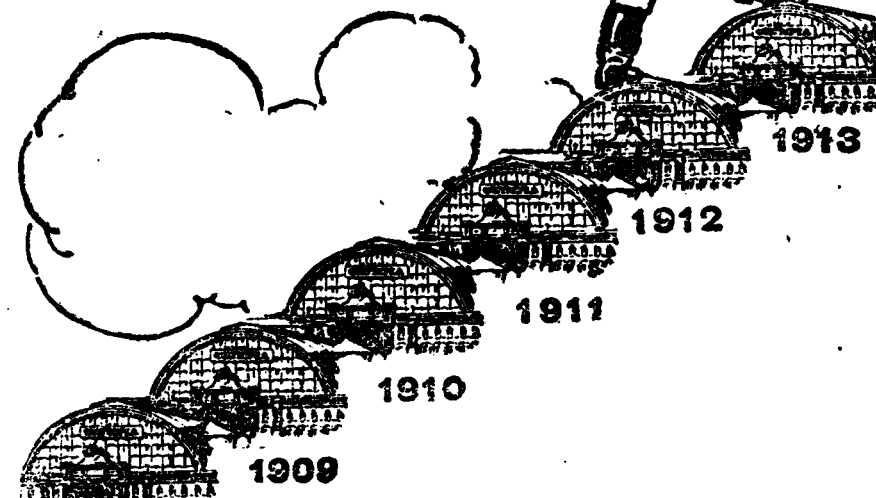
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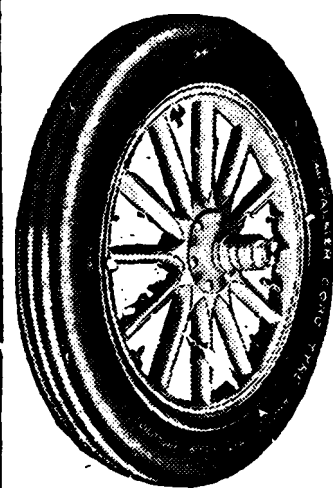
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